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SECTION I

ENGLISH LITERATURE

FROM ITS BEGINNING TO THE YEAR 1100

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THE
BATTLE OF MALDON

AND
SHORT POEMS FROM THE
SAXON CHRONICLE

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES
AND GLOSSARY

BY

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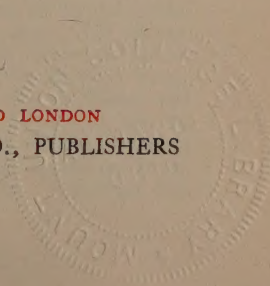
LECTURER IN ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH PHILOLOGY IN THE
IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG

BOSTON, U.S.A., AND LONDON

D. C. HEATH AND CO., PUBLISHERS

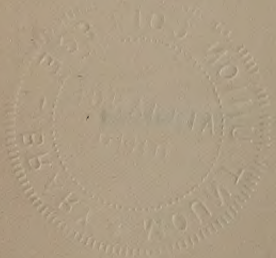
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Introduction

I

THE craft of the *scop* was valued as highly among the Anglo-Saxons of Britain as it was among Continental Teutons, and his work was ever sure of cordial welcome wherever the English tongue was understood. The *Song of Beowulf* and the fragmentary *Fight at Finnsburh* do not, we may be sure, represent more than a small fraction of the cycles of heroic poems that rose and flourished in Northumbria in the centuries following the settlement in Britain of the Angles and Saxons. The *Beowulf* itself is but a single member of such a cycle, though doubtless an important one, and presupposes in its hearers a familiarity with other songs closely linked to it. Of such songs the *Fight at Finnsburh* is the sole surviving example.

Yet few as are the fragments that have come down to us of that glorious body of epic verse, we are rich indeed compared with the other Germanic races. The old Icelandic sagas contain the materials for many epic poems, but they were at best only vivid narratives in prose. Even when a gentler faith than that of Thunar and Wodan had claimed our rugged forefathers, the old songs of the race-heroes retained their charm; the joy in the familiar formulæ and consecrated mystic words was no less keen during many generations. The fierce tone

of the older heathen poetry was softened by later Christian adapters and reciters to suit the changed spirit of the time, but their pious interpolations sound strangely out of place in the grim songs of war. Next, the national genius for epic narration came to be employed on the events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, and as was to be expected in a land where, during the dark ages of its history, the only refuges of culture and learning were the monasteries, most of the epic poetry of the Anglo-Saxons belongs to this class. Even this form of inspiration, however, had ceased long before Alfred the Great was born, and the living source seemed to have dried up. In the long struggle against the Northmen the monks had ample materials indeed, but scant leisure for the cultivation of epic poetry, in times when monasteries were often in flames and monks in flight. They continued nevertheless to copy out and lovingly study and cherish the older poetry, and even imitated it, for more than two centuries longer.

With this gradual dying out of the traditional legend-poetry went the awakening and development of a new form of epic narrative. At the close of the tenth century, when the final scenes were enacting before England fell entirely under Danish dominion, there was composed a short epic poem like and yet not like its predecessors ; like in its forms, with the old alliterative metre, the old formulæ, but unlike in subject, tone and conception. The *Battle of Maldon* treats not of legendary heroes of the Germanic races but of an actual historical personage, an English hero and patriot, fallen in battle against the foreign invader a very short time before the poem was made. A single event in contemporary history is here described with hardly suppressed emotion by one who knew his hero and loved him. There is none of

the allusiveness and excursiveness of the *Beowulf*; we have here not a member of an epic cycle but an independent song. Very striking is the absence of ornament from the *Battle of Maldon*; all is plain, blunt, stern.¹ Yet this directness, this simplicity produce on the hearer or reader a deeper effect than mere verbosity would have done. Like *Beowulf* in the older poem, *Byrhtnoth* here fills the central position; his noble figure emerges from the general cowardice of England's rulers with their tribute-paying to greedy Danes. The venerable leader rides up and down marshalling and encouraging his little force hastily summoned from plough and herd; then he dismounts among his own immediate retainers and the fight begins. When he falls his faithful henchmen vow to avenge his death. One after the other they appear before us, say their word, hurl their spear or deal their sword-stroke, and so perish. The cowardice of a few merely acts as a foil to the devotion of the majority. Loyalty to one's friend and lord; in this consists the predominant "note" of the poem. We think of the faithful *Wiglaf* who stands by *Beowulf* when the other followers have deserted him, terrified by the fiery breath of the dragon. "Germanic poetry can show no fairer nor more powerful picture of true loyalty, and what Tacitus wrote (of the ancient Germans) is fully justified: 'Base it is for a chief to be less brave than his followers; base too for these not to equal the valour of their leader. But it is a lifelong infamy, it is utterly shameful, when the followers leave their dead lord on the field of battle.'"²

When we reach the end of the poem we are out of

¹ Zernial points out that the epithet *heard* occurs twelve times in the poem.

² Zernial, *Das Lied von Byrhtnoth's Fall*.

breath ; there remains with us a vision of flying darts, of brandished swords, sounds as of breastplates hacked, of cries and groans, while over all wheel the raven and the eagle. There remains too a feeling of pride in the old patriot and of admiration for the doomed bands of devoted men. And our pride and admiration are not wasted ; for all we have read really happened. To the question Who was the author of the poem, no answer can be given, but we may venture a guess as to what manner of man he was. There is reason for believing that he was either himself an eyewitness of the fight or else had the details from eyewitnesses. He cannot have actually taken part in the fighting, or else he would not have reprobated the fugitives.¹ His use of the words *gebyrde ic* seems to favour the supposition that he was not an eyewitness, which is further confirmed by the absence of any words implying his presence.² More likely than not he may have been one of the Ely monks to whom Byrhtnoth had been so good a friend and patron. Perhaps too he may have been one of that sad band that went to the field of battle when the slaughter was over and the Northmen gone, and brought back for honourable burial in their monastery the headless body of their benefactor.

The poem is undoubtedly meant for oral delivery and presupposes in its hearers a knowledge of the events and persons it mentions, and this explains why only certain isolated moments in the action are brought into prominence. In its language the *Battle of Maldon* has much affinity with the *Song of Beowulf*, but more perhaps with the Old English sacred epic poetry. There are but few compound words, however, no similes, and only six

¹ Liebermann, *Archiv f. d. St. d. neueren Sprachen*, ci.

² *Ibid.*

Kenningar,¹ but epic formulæ are numerous.² The versification exhibits not a few violations of the rules of alliterative verse, though the purity of the actual alliteration is preserved. Rhyme³ is employed to some extent.

Nowhere can the decay of the old poetry be better seen than in the songs scattered up and down the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Even the longest and best written of their number, the *Battle of Brunanburh*, is but a simulacrum, a ghost of the older epos; the others are not even ghosts, they are caricatures. We may indeed admire the skill with which the traditional phraseology is used. In metrical technique these poems surpass the *Battle of Maldon*; in substance they are far beneath it. They are evidently mere products of monkish learning inserted in the annals instead of prose entries, and thus from the first were intended to be read. But in one respect they are nearer to the *Battle of Maldon* than to the older epic poetry; they deal with actual historical events and persons with which their authors were contemporary. To what slavish extent these topical songs, as they may be called, imitate the older poetry will be realized when we find that nearly fifty per cent. of the half-verses of the *Battle of Brunanburh* are to be found in earlier poems. There is only one perfect rhyme.

Very different from these songs, constructed on the traditional alliterative system of versification, are certain other metrical entries in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Here a new metre and a new style of writing emerge for the first time in the history of English literature. What separates these songs from those written in faultless

¹ Ll. 69 *æschere*, 96 *wælwulfas*, 262 *garberend*, 278 *sincgyfan*, 290 *beahgifan*, 297 *feorhhus*.

² Ll. 83, 168, 236, 272, 308, &c.

³ In ll. 17, 19a, 20a, 42, 47, 88b, 89a, 167a, 168a, 260, 265, 271, 282, 309.

alliterative verse is not so much the rudeness of their metre, which indeed is of a different type, as their popular tone. The monks who wrote them have clearly lost touch with the metrical tradition. Wishing to write annals in verse they use the metre most familiar to them, that of the people's song; the words used are still those of the classical tongue, mixed, however, with popular elements. We are thus at a point in our literature where new forces are beginning to operate, new forms are beginning to clothe utterance. These songs of "irregular" metre mark the transition from the Old English or Anglo-Saxon into the earliest Middle English poetry such as we find it in the *Brut* of Layamon, and as it might have continued to be, had not the influence of Norman models overpowered these feeble native beginnings.

As all three classes of the later Anglo-Saxon poetry thus differ among themselves, we may infer that their respective authors belonged to different social classes. The poet of the *Battle of Maldon*, for instance, shows a Christian spirit, but his poem is entirely secular and heroic. The authors of the imitative annal-poems were evidently monks learned in the older poetical lore, who were connected with the royal court, and they made it their business to sing the praises of the English Kings. Æthelstan, Edmund, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, and Harold; all these names appear. The poems of the third class were neither courtly nor learned, and at least two of them were written at periods subsequent to the dates under which they were entered.¹

¹ Abegg, *Zur Entwicklung der histor. Dicht. b. d. Angelsachsen.*

II

A. Apart from the poem our sources of information regarding the battle of Maldon are very meagre. In the Parker MS. of the Anglo-Saxon chronicle there occurs the following entry under the date 993:—

“ In this year came Unlaf with ninety-three ships to Stan [Folkstone], and laid waste the country round about, and from there he went to Sandwich and so on to Ipswich and harried all the country. And then he came to Maldon where the ealdorman Byrhtnoth with his force came to meet him and fought against him. And they slew the ealdorman there and were masters of the field of battle, and afterwards peace was made with them and the King received him at the Bishop’s hands.”

The other MSS. of the Chronicle also mention very briefly that Byrhtnoth was slain at Maldon, but the entries here are in each case under the date 991. It seems better to adopt the earlier date, which is confirmed by the late Ramsey history; the Parker MS. confuses the events of two distinct invasions. Moreover no documents bearing Byrhtnoth’s signature are found of a date later than 990. In the *Life* of Oswald, Archbishop of York, written a few years after the battle of Maldon, Byrhtnoth’s heroism and death are alluded to in the following passage:—

“ Not many months after [a battle against the Danes in Wessex], there took place in the east of this famous district another heroic battle, in which the renowned general Byrhtnoth distinguished himself with his fellow-soldiers. Who has sufficient elegance of diction to relate how gloriously, how heroically, how gallantly he incited his officers to the combat? There he stood, his lofty form towering above the rest; not Aaron nor Hur strengthened his arm, but the love of the Lord so variously manifested; for indeed the man was worthy thereof. With his right arm he dealt blow on blow, unmindful of the swan-like whiteness of his head,

for his alms and holy masses protected him. With his left arm he defended himself, forgetting his bodily weakness, for his prayers and good actions sustained him. And when the noble leader beheld the enemy charging and his own men bravely fighting and slaying great numbers of them, he began to fight gallantly for his country. Of the enemy and on our side was slain a countless multitude; Byrhtnoth fell; the rest fled. The Danes suffered prodigious loss; scarcely had they men enough left to man their ships."

This flowery passage unfortunately does not add to what we learn from the Chronicle, but such as it is, we have in it a nearly contemporary and therefore valuable confirmation of the latter. Of course it is possible that the writer may have been acquainted with the poem, though he makes no mention of it.

Much later accounts of Byrhtnoth's last battle as well as of his march to the battle are found in the Histories of Ramsey and Ely, both written probably not earlier than the middle of the twelfth century. A translation of the two passages will be found in the Appendix to the Introduction, p. xvii. Freeman is of opinion that both these monkish chronicles are "mixed up with a good deal of fable."¹ Referring to the story of the hospitality shown by the monks of Ely to Byrhtnoth to the detriment of the rival monastery, he says: "This is hardly history; we recognize too clearly the stories of Gideon and the elders of Succoth and of David and Abiathar the Priest . . . It is hard to see how a march to Maldon from any part of Brihtnoth's government could lead him by either Ramsey or Ely. The Ely history escapes this difficulty by making him Earl of the Northumbrians instead of the East-Saxons and by making two battles instead of one."² Our sense of probability is further offended by the mention of fourteen days for the duration of the fight. The

¹ *Norman Conquest*, i, 624.

² *Ibid.*

story of Byrhtnoth making his will on the field of battle just before expiring, though creditable to monkish ingenuity, is hardly convincing. The historian of Ely tries hard to make a victory of Byrhtnoth's defeat, in contrast to the uncompromising words of the *Life of Oswald*, "Byrhtnoth fell, the rest fled." Another minor objection is that Wulfsige was not made abbot of Ely until after Byrhtnoth's death.

Florence of Worcester under date 991 mentions the battle, Byrhtnoth's death and the victory of the Danes. The loss on both sides, he says, was very heavy. According to him the leaders of the Danes were Justin (the Norse Iosteinn) and Guthmund son of Steita. Henry of Huntingdon also has a short notice of Byrhtnoth's death.

Of Byrhtnoth's life we know but little. From the poem (l. 92) we learn that he was the son of Byrhthelm, whom Freeman inclines to identify with Byrhtnoth the Thane, to whom a grant of land was made by King Edgar in 967. Byrhtnoth, the hero of the poem, was the uncle of another famous man, Æthelwine, ealdorman of East Anglia, whom he joined in supporting the cause of the monks against the Mercian ealdorman Ælfhere, who desired to replace them with secular clergy. Byrhtnoth married Ælflæd, daughter of Ælfgar, his predecessor in the ealdormanship of Essex. From his wife's sister, Æthelflæd, widow of King Edmund II, Byrhtnoth inherited large bequests of property which, on his death, passed to his widow. The latter left lands and ecclesiastical furniture and vestments to the monastery of Ely, "where my lord's body rests." She is further said to have left the monastery a tapestry portraying her husband's exploits. There are charters extant with Byrhtnoth's signature, and mention of him is made in others.

Regarding the site of the battle of Maldon we cannot do better than give Freeman's account, taken from his admirable description of the battle, based on the poem¹ : —

“The battle took place near the town of Maldon, on the banks of the tidal river Panta, now called the Blackwater. The town lies on a hill ; immediately at its base flows one branch of the river, while another, still crossed by a mediæval bridge, flows at a little distance to the north. The Danish ships seem to have lain in the branch nearest to the town and their crews must have occupied the space between the two streams, while Brihtnoth came to the rescue from the north. He seems to have halted on the spot now occupied by the church of Heybridge, having both streams between him and the town.”

That the Northmen were to the south of the men of Essex is confirmed by a line (134) of the poem where “the seafarer sends a spear from the south.” Elsewhere (l. 97) we are told that “the host of wikinges crossed westward over Panta,” a statement which seems to imply that the armies were not at first opposite to each other, or else that the water was shallower to the west.²

B. The Battle of Brunanburh is mentioned in two of the MSS. of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the date 937. One, Laud 636, merely states that “King Æthelstan led an army to Brunanburh,” while the other, Domit. A viii, records that : —

“King Æthelstan [and Edmund his brother] led an army to Brunanburh and there fought against Anelaf and, Christ helping, had the victory [and there slew five kings and eight eorls].”

The battle is further mentioned in over a dozen later annals and histories, four of which are Celtic.

¹ *Norman Conquest*, i, 268–273.

² Zernial, *op. cit.*

The Danes that lived north of the Humber and formed the bulk of the population there had grown impatient of the rule of Æthelstan, King of Wessex, and had formed a league with their kinsmen in Ireland under the two Olafs together with the Scottish King Constantine and the Strathclyde Britons under their King Eugenius. The united army of the confederacy met in the south of Northumbria, the Olafs bringing their men by sea from Dublin. Æthelstan knew beforehand of the conspiracy, and at once marched north and met the unwieldy force opposed to him on the field of Brunanburh, where he utterly defeated them with immense slaughter and pursued the remnant to the sea. This battle is one of the most decisive in English history. It put an end to the conspiracy of the Danish population of Northumbria with other races against the overlordship of the Wessex kings. The importance of the victory gained by King Æthelstan was recognized at the time, as may be seen from the triumphant tone of the poem and other almost contemporary allusions. Nevertheless, as Green points out, Brunanburh failed to unite Northumbria to the realm of the kings of Wessex, who were obliged after a time "to restore the old under-kingship with the isolated life which that kingship embodied."

The site of Brunanburh has not been identified, though the claims of a number of places have been urged. Among the later annals the name of the place where the great battle was fought is variously given. The Pictish Chronicle calls it "bellum Duinbrunde." The Annals of Clonmacnoise speak of "the plains of Othlyn." In the *Life* of Æthelweard the ealdorman it is called "Brunan-dune." The *Gesta Regum Anglorum et Dacorum* have "Wendune," which is confirmed by Simeon of Durham's "Weondune, also called Etbrunnanwerc or Brunnanby-

rig." The *Egilssaga* has "Winheiði við Vinnskóga," *i. e.* "Winheath by Winwood." It is clear that researches must be restricted to a region where the various elements of the confederate army could have most easily met, and this would have been in the west of Great Britain. Here the Danes from Dublin, the Scots, and the men of Strathclyde could have met together without loss of time. Consequently Florence of Worcester's statement that Olaf appeared in the mouth of the Humber with his ships seems untenable. We learn from the poem that the pursuit lasted a whole day, so that the battle must have been fought at a considerable distance from that part of the coast where the Danish ships were lying.

Among the places put forward as the site may be mentioned Bromborough on the Mersey; Bramber, south of the Ribble near Preston; and Burnswark, a hill in Dumfriesshire. Something may be said for the claims of each of these places, especially of Bramber, for in its neighbourhood there was found in 1840 a great hoard of silver ingots and coins, none later than the year 930. This might well have been the war-chest of the confederate army. "The Irish Danes," says the supporter of this view, "might well have sailed up the Ribble; the great Roman Road to the north would have afforded an easy natural route for the Scots, and if the Northumbrians came at all, they could have come without difficulty by the Roman road from York to Manchester."¹

In the poem (l. 54) we find the words *dinges mere* or *dynges mere*. If they are the name of a lake or an estuary, as seems probable, its identification would throw light on the much disputed site of the battle.

¹ C. Hardwick, *Lancashire Battlefields*.

APPENDIX TO INTRODUCTION

I

In the *History of Ramsey*, Chapter LXXI, entitled *De Brithnoto Comite*, runs as follows : —

“ At that time there was a certain Earl named Brithnoth, who, having a strong regard for the Church of Ramsey, is recorded to have bestowed upon it as a free gift under a charter of King Edward two manors, Isham and Wythenton. He was an eminent and distinguished man of noble birth and great wealth, but his chief title to fame is the military ardour he so often displayed against the enemies of his country. On one occasion he was, according to his wont, proceeding to fight against the Danes, who had disturbed that part of the kingdom. Passing Ramsey on his way by boat, accompanied by a large force, he sent to ask the Abbot, the above mentioned Wulfsige, to furnish him and his men with entertainment. The Abbot, with thoughtless ridicule for the extravagance of the request, sent back answer that he had not enough bread for so great a host, as his larder was unequal to the demand. However, if Brithnoth liked, he was at liberty to come and dine with six or eight of his retinue, but he must seek elsewhere to satisfy the hunger of the army. On receiving this reply that noble man was exceeding wroth, but he held his peace and retired, deeming it nobler to continue his fast in company with his army than eat his fill while the soldiers went hungry. Now the Abbot and monks of Ely, seeing in this repulse an opportunity of gaining the goodwill of so eminent a man, sent to meet him and liberally entertained the hungry men, asking no fee for their kindly hospitality. Thus at a trifling cost they gained the favour which they knew we had forfeited by the afore-mentioned wicked carelessness, and they inherited from him many ample gifts of lands, some of which he had promised to the Church of Ramsey after his death. Nevertheless, afterwards being wounded in battle and near unto death he made a will leaving us a hide of land at Dodinton, not wishing to seem quite unmindful of his early affection.”

Chapter VI of the second book of the *History of Ely* is entitled *De venerabili duce Brithnodo qui dedit Sanctæ Ædelredæ* (here follow the names of the places given).

“Concerning the eminent and famous Brithnoth a remarkable account has come down to us. His righteous life and actions are recorded in the histories of England in terms of highest praise, and from them we will, with the reader’s permission, excerpt a few facts, paying no regard to the manner of telling. For the subject is an important one and well worthy of our ancestors’ notice, and it is not without a feeling of shame for our arid style of composition that we, weak and inarticulate, venture on its narration. This famous man then, chief of the Northumbrians, was a brave leader, and by virtue of the wonderful prudence and bravery with which he defended himself and his followers, he received from all men the English name of Ealdorman, that is, Elder or Chief. He was eloquent, robust, of great bodily stature, untiring in his campaigns against the foes of the kingdom, and remarkably brave and free from the fear of death. Moreover he on all occasions respected Holy Church and the servants of God, and devoted the whole of his patrimony to their use, and ever stood forth as a bulwark on behalf of religious orders against those who endeavoured to disturb the sacred foundations. For when certain nobles were desirous of expelling the monks and restoring to the Church those who had been previously expelled by Edgar and the holy Æthelwold, this truly religious man strenuously resisted their insane greed in the council, saying that he could not possibly suffer to be expelled from the kingdom those monks who had kept alive religion in the kingdom. He devoted his life while it lasted to the defence of his country’s freedom, preferring death to leaving his country’s wrongs unavenged. In those days there took place frequent invasions of England by the Danes, who, coming by ship, committed grievous devastations in various districts. The leading men of these districts placed themselves under the guidance of Brithnoth as of an invincible patron, by virtue of his honourable character, so that under his protection they might defend themselves the better against the enemy. Accordingly on one occasion, when report reached him that the Danes had landed at Maldon, he met them

with an armed force and slew them almost all on the bridge over the river.¹

“A few managed to get away and escaped to their own country to tell the tale. After this victory Brithnoth returned speedily to Northumbria, while the Danes, greatly cast down at the event, fitted out a fleet afresh. Hastening to England four years afterwards they landed at Maldon under Justin and Guthmund, son of Stectan, with a view to avenging the slaughter of their fellow-countrymen. On reaching the pant, and learning what Brithnoth had done to their own people, they sent word to him that they had come to avenge them and should hold him a coward if he refused to join battle. Brithnoth, inflamed to a pitch of daring by this message, summoned his former companions in arms to aid in the enterprise, and with a few men-at-arms marched off to give battle. Inspired by hope of success and by his own adventurous spirit, he strained every means and made all haste to prevent the hostile force from occupying a single foot's length of ground in his absence. On his way he came near the Abbey of Ramsey and asked the Abbot Wulfsgie to grant him and his men shelter and entertainment. To this a reply was given that the abbey could not furnish so great a multitude, but that, in order that he might not thus depart unsatisfied, entertainment would be provided for himself and seven of his people. ‘Tell the lord Abbot,’ he is said to have answered, ‘that I care not to dine without my men, inasmuch as I cannot fight without them.’ And so departing he came to the church of Ely, and sent word to Abbot Ælfsige that he would pass the island with a small troop on his way to battle, and would dine with the Abbot if it were his pleasure, bringing with him his army. The Abbot, with the full consent of his society, made answer that in a work of charity he was deterred by no immensity of numbers but rejoiced rather at their coming. Thus was Brithnoth received and with his army entertained with royal hospitality, and he was moved by the unremitting attention of the monks to a great affection for the place. For indeed he would have accounted none of his actions righteous, had he let this courtesy of the monks go unrewarded. Remembering, therefore, that they had been at no small pains for his sake, on the

¹ “*Super pontem aquæ.*” Is there here a confusion between *Pantam* and *pontem*?

following day he entered the chapter-house to receive the brethren, and thanking the Abbot and monastery for their generous entertainment he bestowed on them as a reward for their liberality the following important manors . . . And further, disclosing the occasion of his journey he made over other manors, to wit . . . with their appurtenances, and over and above these, thirty marks of gold and twenty pounds of silver, on condition that if peradventure he should fall in battle they were to bring his body and bury it there. . . . Then, commending himself to the prayers of the brethren he hastened with his men to give battle. On his arrival neither the small numbers of his own force nor the multitude of the enemy dismayed him, but straightway he fell upon them and fought with them desperately for fourteen days. On the last day, when but a few of his men survived, and he knew that he should die, he was still fighting with untiring vigour. There was a vast slaughter of the enemy, whom he well-nigh put to flight; but taking heart from the paucity of his followers they formed a wedge and hurling themselves forward like one man succeeded after huge efforts in cutting off his head as he fought. Taking it with them they fled to their own country. And the Abbot, hearing of the issue of the battle, went to the field with some monks and seeking out the hero's body bore it back to the church and buried it honourably, placing a round lump of wax where the head should have been. Long afterwards it was recognised by this sign and reinterred in state among the rest. This pious and strenuous man lived in the days of Edgar, Edward King and Martyr, and Æthelred, all kings of England; and he died in the fourteenth year of rule of the same Æthelred, in the nine hundred and ninety-first year from the incarnation of our Lord."

II

POEMS OF IRREGULAR METRE IN THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. See Introduction, pp. ix, x.

These poems occur under the following years:—

959. King Edgar's reign.

975. a) King Edgar's death.

b) Persecution of monks.

979. Death of Edward the Martyr.
 1011. Laying waste of Canterbury.
 1057. Edward Ætheling.
 1067. Margaret wooed by Malcolm.
 1086. William the Conqueror.

They are written in a metre, which, strongly marked and carefully observed in some cases, is in others hardly to be distinguished from prose. The most perfect examples are to be found under dates 959 and 1086, referring to King Edgar and William the Conqueror respectively. (See Appendix to Text.) The first consists of double-stress short verses, which do not exactly rhyme but mostly end in the unaccented vowel *e*; while the second poem consists of rhyming couplets. In the first poem the stresses or beats are the important part of the metre; in the second the rhyme has the chief place. Professor Trautmann, in *Anglia*, vol. vii, Anzeiger, pp. 211 ff., considers the metre of these songs to be of the same kind as the four-stress verses used by Abbot Ælfric and in Germany by Otfrid. It was, as Wackernagel first suggested, an imitation of the iambic dimeter acatalectic or rhythmic Ambrosian hymns of the Latin Church, of the kind that Aldhelm, Boniface and Alcuin made, and was not derived from the classical alliterative metre. Trautmann would thus divide each song into long lines, each line containing two double-stress half-lines, which often rhyme together. The most noticeable thing about the poem on William the Conqueror is the rhyming, that is carried out consistently though crudely. Indeed the rhyme of this poem is more developed even than in the *Brut* of Layamon. Some of the rhymes are perfect, as *haran* and *faran*; others are merely approximate, as *hinde* and *blendan*, *ahebban* and *tellan* (end-rhyme).¹

¹ See Kluge, *Beitrage*, ix, 445-447. Cf. Luick, *Paul's Grundriss*, ii, 994 ff.

III

SYNOPSIS OF BATTLE OF MALDON

- Troops dismount and set horses free, 1-4.
 Son of Offa lets his hawk go, 5-10.
 Eadric praised, 11-16.
 Byrhtnoth rides about marshalling his troops, 17-21.
 Dismounts among his personal followers, 22-24.
 Danish envoy offers terms, 25-41.
 B. refuses and threatens, 42-61.
 English draw up on river bank, but armies cannot get at each other, 62-71.
 Low-tide ; Wulfstan, Ælfhere and Maccus guard bridge, 72-83.
 Danes granted safe passage by B., 84-99.

 Battle begins, 100-112.
 Wulfmær wounded, 113-115.
 Eadweard the chamberlain kills a Dane, 116-121.
 B. exhorts his troops ; general fighting and slaughter, 122-126.
 B. fights a Dane, is wounded, but kills his opponent and another, 127-148.
 A Dane pierces B. with a spear, 149-151.
 Wulfmær plucks spear from B.'s wound, 152-158.
 B. attempts to strike the Dane who advances to spoil him, but loses his sword, 159-168.
 B. utters prayers and dies,
 Ælfnoth and Wulfmær fall with him, } 169-184.

 Sons of Odda flee, 185-201.
 B.'s followers attack foe, 202-208.
 Ælfwine exhorts them, 209-229.

- Offa exhorts ; reviles Godric the coward, 230-243.
- Leofsunu speaks, 244-254.
- Dunhere, an old warrior, speaks, 255-259.
- All vow to avenge B., 260-264.
- Æscferth the hostage fights bravely, 265-272.
- Eadweard the Tall falls, 273-279.
- Æthelric and others, 280-285.
- Offa, 286.
- Gadd's kinsman, 287.
- Offa killed, 288-294.
- General *mêlée* ; Wistan, Oswold, Eadwold, Byrhtwold,
Godric exhort the others, 295 to end.

THE TEXT

IN this edition the text of the *Battle of Maldon* has been collated with Hearne's transcript of the lost Cotton MS. Otho A. xii., 3, represented in the variants by *H*. All deviations from the text of Hearne are indicated in the variants. Additions to the text and letters substituted for others are placed in brackets, but the common contractions used by the scribe are expanded without indication. The punctuation and the use of capitals are modern. The variant readings from other editions given by Wülcker (*Bibl. der angels. Poesie* I. 358-373) have been collated with the editions themselves, but in general such readings only from these editions have been included in the variants as involve a change of meaning or of metre. Evident misprints have not been recorded, and normalized spellings have usually not been given. The varied punctuation of these editions is not indicated in the variants, but may be found in Wülcker. Several editions that have appeared since Wülcker's edition have also been collated, and the variant readings included.

The editions, besides Hearne's, cited in the variants are: *Th.* = Thorpe's; *Mü.* = Müller's; *Ettm.* = Ettmüller's; *Gr.* = Grein's; *Rie.* = Rieger's; *Sw.*¹ and *Sw.*⁷ = Sweet's first and seventh editions, or *Sw.* when both agree (the text was revised in the fourth edition and remained unchanged in the seventh); *Kö.* = Körner's; *Z.* = Zernial's (trans.); *Wül.* = Wülcker's; *Kl.*¹ and *Kl.*³ = Kluge's first and third editions, or *Kl.* when both agree; *Bright* = Bright's. As used in the variants *Edd.* means these editions only. For titles see the Bibliography. The collation of the editions, except Hearne's, was made by the General Editor. The text of Thorpe used in collating was the revised edition (*Th.*², first published in 1846), a copy, dated 1868, from the Library of the University of Chicago; the copy of Müller was from the same Library; the copies of Körner and Zernial from the Library of Harvard University, whence also a second copy of Müller.

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. brocen wurde ;
 hēt þā hyssa hwæne hors forlætan,
 feor āfȳsan and forð gangan,
 hicgan tō handum and t[ō] hige gōdum.
 5 þ[ā] þæt Offan mæg ærest onfunde,
 þæt se eorl nolde yrhðo geþolian,
 hē lēt him þā of handon lēof[n]e flēogan
 hafoc wið þæs holtes, and tō þære hilde stōp ;
 be þām man mihte oncnāwan þæt se cniht nolde
 10 wācian æt þām w[ī]ge, þā hē tō wæpnum fēng.
 Ēac him wolde Ēadrīc his ealdre gelæstan,
 frēan tō gefeohte ; ongan þā forð beran
 gār tō gūþe : hē hæfde gōd geþanc
 þā hwile þe hē mid handum healdan mihte
 15 bord and brād swurd ; bēot hē gelæste,
 þā hē ætforan his frēan feohtan sceolde.
 þā þær Byrhtnōð ongan beornas trymian,
 rād and rædde, rincum tæhte

2 *Rie.* gehwæne. — 4 *H.* handum and thige godum ; *Th.* and . . . hige ; *Mū.* and to hige ; *Gr.*, *Sw.*¹, *Kö.* omit and ; *Sw.*⁷ and hige. — 5 *H.* þ þæt ; *Th.*, *Mū.* . . . þæt ; *Ettm.* þa þæt ; *Gr.*, *Sw.*¹, *Kö.*, *Z.* þæt. — 6 *Th.*, *Ettm.*, *Rie.* yrmðo. — 7 *H.* leofre ; so *Mū.*, *Th.*, *Ettm.* ; *Gr.* leofne ; so later *Edd.*, except *Wül.* — 10 *H.* þam w . . . ge ; *Edd.* wige. — 11 *Ettm.* note eac] ac ? ; *Gr.* feng : ac ; *Rie.*, *Z.* feng, ac. — 14 *Th.*, *Ettm.* omit þe.

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- hū hī sceoldon standan and þone stede healdan,
 20 and bæd þæt hyra randa[s] rihte hēoldon
 fæste mid folman, and ne forhtedon nā.
 þā hē hæfde þæt folc fægere getrymmed,
 hē lihte þā mid lēodon þær him lēofost wæs,
 þær hē his heorðwerod holdost wiste.
 25 þā stōd on stæðe, stiðlice clypode
 wicinga ār, wordum mælde,
 sē on bēot ābēad brimliþendra
 ærænde tō þām eorle, þær hē on ōfre stōd :
 ‘ Mē sendon tō þē sǣmen snelle ;
 30 hēton ðē secgan þæt þū mōst sendan raðe
 bēagas wið gebeorge, and ēow betere is
 þæt gē þisne gārræs mid gafole forgyldon
 þon[ne] wē swā hearde [h]ilde dælon.
 Ne þurfe wē ūs spillan ; gif gē spēdaþ tō þām,
 35 wē willað wið þām golde grið fæstnian.
 Gyf þū þat gerædest, þe hēr rīcost eart,
 þæt þū þīne lēoda lȳsan wille,
 syllan sǣmannum on hyra sylfra dōm
 feoh wið frēode and niman frið æt ūs,
 40 wē willaþ mid þām sceattum ūs tō scype gangan,
 on flot fēran, and ēow friþes healdan.’

20 *Ettm.*, *Rie.* omit and before bæd ; *H.* randan ; *Ettm.* randas ;
 so later *Edd.* except *Wül.* — 29 *Rie.* me sendon sǣmen | snelle
 to þe. — 32 *Rie.* þæt ge mid gafole forgyldon | garræs þisne. —
 33 *H.* þon. For hilde *H.* has . . ulde where u probably stands for i
 preceded by the latter part of an h ; *Mü.* . . . ulde ; other *Edd.*
 hilde. — 39 *Ettm.* frēóðe without remark.

- Byrhtnōð maþelode, bord hafenode,
wand wācne æsc, wordum mælde,
yrre and ānræd, āgeaf him andsware :
- 45 ' Gehyrst þū, sǣlida, hwæt þis folc segeð ?
hī willað ēow tō gafole gāras syllan,
ættrynne ord and ealde swurd,
þā heregeatu þe ēow æt hilde ne dēah.
Brimmanna boda, ābēod eft ongēan,
- 50 sege þinum lēodum miccle lāpre spell,
þæt hēr stynt unforcūð eorl mid his werode,
þe wile gealgean ēþel þysne,
Æþelrēdes eard, ealdres mīnes,
folc and foldan ; feallan sceolon
- 55 hǣþene æt hilde. Tō hēanlic mē þinceð
þæt gē mid ūrum sceattum tō scype gangon
unbefohtne, nū gē þus feor hider
on ūrne eard in becōmon.
Ne sceole gē swā sōfte sinc gegangan ;
- 60 ūs sceal ord and ecg ær gesēman,
grim gūðplega, ær [w]ē g[a]fol syllon.
Hēt þā bord beran, beornas gangan,
þæt hī on þām ēasteðe ealle stōdon.
Ne mihte þær for wætere werod tō þām oðrum ;
- 65 þær cōm flōwende flōd æfter ebban,

45 *H.* gehyrst [*not* gehyrt] ; *Wül.* gehyre ; *Rie.* hwæt segeð þis folc ? — 48 *Kl.*³ heregeatwe. — 52 *Ssw.*, *Bright*, *Kl.*³ geealgian. — 57 *H.* unbefohtne ; so *Edd.* The syncopated form is required for metrical reasons. See *Sievers Gr.*³ §144 and *cp.* l. 303. — 61 *H.* þe ; so *Mü.* ; other *Edd.* we ; *H.* gofol ; so *Th.*, *Mü.*, *Gr.*, *Rie.*, *Wül.*

lucon lagustrēamas ; tō lang hit him þūhte
hwænne hī tōgædere gāras bēron.

Hī þær Pantan strēam mid prasse bestōdon,
Ēastseaxena ord, and se æschere ;

70 ne mihte hyra ænig oþrum derian,
būton hwā þurh flānes flyht fyl genāme.

Se flōd ūt gewāt ; þā flotan stōdon gearowe,
wīcinga fela, wīges georne.

Hēt þā hæleða hlēo healdan þā bricge

75 wigan wīgheardne, sē wæs hāten Wulfstān,
cāfne mid his cynne ; þæt wæs Cēolan sunu,
þe ðone forman man mid his francan ofscēat,
þe þær baldlicost on þā bricge stōp.

þær stōdon mid Wulfstāne wigan unforhte,

80 Ælf[h]ere and Maccus, mōdige twēgen ;
þā noldon æt þām forða flēam gewyrcan,
ac hī fæstlice wið ðā fýnd weredon,
þā hwile þe hī wæpna wealdan mōston.

þā hī þæt ongēaton and georne gesāwon,

85 þæt hī þær bricgweardas bitere fundon,
ongunnon lytegian þā l[ā] ðe gystas ;
bædon þæt hī ūpgang āgan mōston,
ofer þone ford faran, fēþan lædan.

Ðā se eorl ongan for his ofermōde

68 *Kō.* plasse (*tr.* 'faschinen'). See his note. — 75 *Ettm.*, *Rie.* Wulfstan haten. — 80 *H.* Ælfere ; *Ettm.*, *Sw.*¹ Ælfhere. — 85 *Th.*² þa for þær. — 86 *H.* luðe. In *O. E. MSS.* a is freq. written like u. — 87 *H.* upgangan ; *Rie.* upgang ; so *Sw.*, *Kō.* note, *Bright*.

- 90 *ālȳfan landes tō fela lāþere ðēode.*
 Ongan ceallian þā ofer cald wæter
 Byrht[h]elmes bearn; beornas gehlyston:
 ‘Nū ēow is gerȳmed, gāð ricene tō ūs,
 guman tō gūþe; God āna wāt
 95 hwā þære wælstōwe wealdan mōte.’
 Wōdon þā wælwulfas, for wætere ne murnon,
 wīcinga werod, [w]est ofer Pantan,
 ofer scīr wæter scyldas wēgon,
 lidmen tō lande linde bāeron.
 100 þær ongēan gramum gearowe stōdon
 Byrhtnōð mid beornum; hē mid bordum hēt
 wyrcean þone wihagan, and þæt werod healdan
 fæste wið fēondum. þā wæs f[e]ohte nēh,
 tīr æt getohte; wæs sēo tīd cūmen
 105 þæt þær fæge men feallan sceoldon.
 þær wearð hrēam āhafen, [h]remmas wun-
 don,
 earn æses georn; wæs on eorþan cyrm.
 Hī lēton þā of folman fēolhearde speru,
 gegrundene gāras flēogan;
 110 bogan wæron bysige, bord ord onfēng,
 biter wæs se beaduræs; beornas fēollon

91 *Th.*, *Mü.*, *Ettm.*, *Rie.* ongan; *Kl.*³ callian. — 92. *H.* byrhtelmes; so *Mü.*, *Kl.*, *Sw.*⁷, *Bright*; other *Edd.* Byrthelmes.
 — 97 *H.* pest; *Edd.* west. — 103 *H.* fohte; *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Kö.*,
Sw., *Kl.*, *Bright*, feohte. — 106 *Th.*, *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Rie.*, *Kö.*,
*Sw.*³ þa for þær; *H.* bremmas; *Sw.*¹ hræfnas; other *Edd.*, *Sw.*⁷
 hremmas. — 109 *Ettm.* inserts golde before gegrundene; *Th.*² flugon.

- on gehwæðere hand, hyssas lāgon.
Wund wear[ð] Wulfmær, wælræste gecēas,
Byrhtnōðes mæg, hē mid billum wearð,
115 his swustersunu, swiðe forhēawen.
þær wær[ð] wicingum wiperlēan āgyfen;
gehȳrde ic þæt Ēadweard ānne slōge
swiðe mid his swurde, swenges ne wyrnde,
þæt him æt fōtum fēoll fæge cempa;
120 þæs him his ðēoden þanc gesæde,
þām būrþēne, þā hē byre hæfde.
Swā stemnetton stiðh[ic]gende
hys[s]as æt hilde, hogodon georne
hwā þær mid orde ærost mihte
125 on fægean men feorh gewinnan,
wigan mid wæpnum; wæl fēol on eorðan.
Stōdon stædefæste, stihte hī Byrhtnōð,
bæd þæt hyssa gehwylc hogode tō wīge,
þe on Denon wolde dōm gefeohtan.
130 Wōd þā wīges heard, wæpen ūp āhōf,
bord tō gebeorge, and wið þæs beornes stōp;
ēode swā ānræd eorl tō þām ceorle;
ægþer hyra oðrum yfeles hogode.
Sende ðā se sārinc sūþerne gār,
135 þæt gewundod wearð wigena hlāford;

113 *H.* weard. — 116 *H.* wærd; *Edd.* wearð, except *Wul.*, wærð. — 121 *Th.* suggests þæt he; *Ettm.* þæt he. — 122 *H.* stiðhugende; *Sw.*, *Bright*, stiðhygende; *Kl.* stiðhicgende. — 123 *H.* hysas; *Sw.*, *Bright*, *Kl.* hyssas; cf. *Sievers*, *Beitr. X.* 503. — 135 *Th.*, *Ettm.* þa for þæt.

hē scēaf þā mid ðām scylde, þæt se sceaft tō-
bærst,

and þæt spere sprengde, þæt hit sprang on-
gēan.

Gegremod wearð se gūðrinc; hē mid gāre
stang

wlancne wīcing þe him þā wunde forgeaf.

140 Frōd wæs se fyrdrinc, hē lēt his francan wa-
dan

þurh ðæs hysses hals; hand wīsoðe

þæt hē on þām færsceaðan feorh geræhte.

Ðā hē oþerne ofstlice scēat,

þæt sēo byrne tōbærst; hē wæs on brēostum
wund

145 þurh ðā hringlocan, him æt heortan stōd

ætterne ord. Se eorl wæs þe blīþra,

hlōh þā mōdi man, sæde Metode þanc

ðæs dægweorces þe him Drihten forgeaf.

Forlēt þā drenga sum daroð of handa,

150 flēogan of folman, þæt sē tō forð gewāt

þurh ðone æþelan Æþelrēdes þegen.

Him be healfe stōd hyse unweaxen,

cniht on gecampe, sē full cāflice

bræd of þām beorne blōdigne gār,

155 Wulfstānes bearn, Wulfmær se geonga,

forlēt forheardne faran eft ongēan;

ord in gewōd, þæt sē on eorþan læg,

156 *Rie.* fyrheardne.

- þe his þēoden ær þearle geræhte.
 Eode þā gesyrwed secg tō þām eorle ;
 160 hē wolde þæs beornes bēagas gefecgan,
 rēaf and hringas, and gerēnod swurd.
 Ðā Byrhtnōð bræd bill of scēðe,
 brād and brūneccg, and on þā byrnan slōh ;
 tō raþe hine gelette lidmanna sum,
 165 þā hē þæs eorles earm āmyrde ;
 fēoll þā tō foldan fealohilte swurd,
 ne mihte hē gehealdan heardne mēce,
 wæpnes wealdan. þā gýt þæt word gecwæð
 hār hilderinc, hyssas bylde,
 170 bæd gangan forð gōde gefēran ;
 ne mihte þā on fōtum leng fæste gest[a]ndan,
 hē tō heofenum wlāt :
 ‘[Ic] geþanc[i]e þē, ðēoda Waldend,
 ealra þæra wynna þe ic on worulde gebād ;
 175 nū ic āh, milde Metod, mæste þearfe
 þæt þū mīnum gāste gōdes geunne,
 þæt mīn sāwul tō ðē sīðian mōte,
 on þīn geweald, þēoden engla,
 mid friþe ferian ; ic eom frymdi tō þē

160 *Ettm.* omits *he*. — 163 *Rie.* note on *þæs byrnan* ? . — 164 *Th*, *Ettm.* omit *to* ; *Ettm.*, *Sw.*¹ *hraðe*. — 171 *H.* *gestundan* ; cf. 86 n. — 172 No gap in *H.* ; but a half-line is clearly missing ; *Ettm.* inserts *heard heaðurinc* before *he* ; so *Gr.*, *Z.* ; *Kö.* inserts *hleoðrode eorl* after *wlat* ; so *Wül.* ; *Sw.*, *Kl.*¹, *Bright*, half-line wanting after *wlat* ; but *Rie.*, *Kl.*³, before *he*. — 173 *Ettm.* inserts *Ic* ; so *Rie.*, *Gr.*, *Sw.*⁷, *Kl.*, *Bright* ; *H.* *geþance þe* ; *Kl.*, *Bright*, *geþancie þe* ; *Sw.*⁷ *þe þancige*. — 178 *Ettm.*, *Rie.* *þinne*.

- 180 þæt hī helsceaðan hȳnan ne mōton.
 Ðā hine hēowon hæðene scealcas,
 and bēgen þā beornas þe him big stōdon,
 Ælfnōð and Wul[f]mæ̅r, be[we]gen lāgon;
 ðā onemn hyra frēan feorh gesealdon.
- 185 Hī bugon þā fram beaduwe þe þær bēon nol-
 don.
 þær wurdon Oddan bearn ærest on flēame,
 Godrīc fram gūþe, and þone gōdan forlēt
 þe him mænigne oft mēar gesealde;
 hē gehlēop þone eoh þe ahte his hlāford,
- 190 on þām gerædum þe hit riht ne wæs,
 and his brōðru mid him bēgen ær[n]don,
 God[w]ine and Godwīg, gūþe ne gȳmdon,
 ac wendon fram þām wīge and þone wudu
 sōhton,
 flugon on þæt fæsten, and hyra fēore burgon,
- 195 and manna mā þonne hit ænig mæð wære
 gyf hī þā geearnunga ealle gemundon
 þe hē him tō duguþe gedōn hæfde.
 Swā him Offa on dæg ær āsæde

183 *H.* wulmæ̅r; so *Mü.*, *Th.*, *Rie.*, *Sw.*⁷, *Kl.*, *Bright*; *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Sw.*¹, *Kö.*, *Wül.* Wulfmæ̅r; *H.* begen; so *Th.*, *Sw.*⁷, *Bright*; *Ettm.* þa on emne lagon, begen; *Mü.* wegen; *Gr.* be-
 wegen; so *Rie.*, *Sw.*¹, *Wül.*, *Kl.* — 187 *Ettm.*, *Gr.* insert beag
 after guþe. — 189 *Rie.* his hlaford ahte. — 191 *H.* ærdon; so
Th., *Mü.*, *Gr.*, *Wül.*; *Ettm.* ærndon; so *Rie.*, *Sw.*, *Kö.*, *Kl.*,
Bright. — 192 *H.* Godrine; so *Mü.*, *Gr.*; *Ettm.* Godryne; *Th.*,
Sw., *Kö.*, *Bright*, Godrinc; *Rie.* Godwine; so *Z.*, *Wül.*, *Kl.*;
Th., *Ettm.* Godrig.

- on þām meþelstede, þā hē gemōt hæfde,
 200 þæt þær mōdelīce manega spræcon
 þe eft æt þære [þearfe] þolian noldon.
 Ðā wearð āfeallen þæs folces ealdor,
 Æþelrēdes eorl; ealle gesāwon
 heorðgenēatas þæt hyra heorra læg.
 205 þā ðær wendon forð wlance þegenas,
 unearge men, efston georne;
 hī woldon þā ealle oðer twēga,
 lif forlæt[a]n oððe lēofne gewrecan.
 Swā hī bylde forð bearn Ælfrīces,
 210 wiga wintrum geong, wordum mælde;
 Ælfwine þā cwæð, hē on ellen spræc:
 ‘Gemun[að] þā mæla þe wē oft æt meodo
 spræcon,
 þonne wē on bence bēot āhōfon,
 hæleð on healle, ymbe heard gewinn;
 215 nū mæg cunnian hwā cēne sý.
 Ic wylle mīne æþelo eallum gecyþan,

200 *Th.*, *Ettm.*, *Sw.*¹ modlice; *Bright*, *Sw.*⁷ modiglice; *Ettm.* manege. — 201 *H.* æt þære þolian; *Rie.*, *Wül.*, *Kl.* as in text; *Gr.*, *Sw.*, *Kö.*, *Bright*, æt þearfe þolian; *Th.* æt þære hilde þolian; so *Mü. note*; *Ettm.* æt þære þenunge hī þolian. — 204 *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Sw.*, *Kö.*, *Bright*, hearra. — 208 *H.* forlætun; cf. 86, 171. — 211 *Th.* Ælfwine, þa cwæð he, on ellen-spræc; *Ettm.* omits þa before cwæð, and reads ellenspræce. — 212 *H.* gemunu þa; *Th.*, gemuna þa; so *Mü.*, *Ettm.*; *Gr.* reads gemunað þa; so *Wül.*, *Z.*, *Rie.*, *Sw.*¹, *Kl.*, *Bright*; *Sw.*⁷ reads gemunað ðara; *Kö.* gemune (*opt. pres.*) ða; *O. Jespersen in Nordisk Tidsskrift for Filologi*, series III, vol. 3, pp. 126, 127, suggests gemunað a.

- þæt ic wæs on Myrcon miccles cynnes ;
 wæs mīn ealda fæder Eal[d]helm hāten,
 wīs ealdorman, woruldgesælig.
 220 Ne sceolon mē on þære þēode þegenas ætwī-
 tan,
 þæt ic of ðisse fyrde fēran wille,
 eard gesēcan, nū mīn ealdor ligeð
 forhēawen æt hilde ; mē is þæt hearma mæst ;
 hē wæs æg[ð]er mīn mæg and mīn hlāford.
 225 Þā hē forð ēode, fæhðe gemunde,
 þæt hē mid orde āne geræhte
 flotan on þām folce þæt sē on foldan læg
 forwegen mid his wæpne. Ongan þā winas
 manian,
 frýnd and gefēran, þæt hī forð ēodon,
 230 Offa gemælde, æscholt āscēoc :
 ‘ Hwæt þū, Ælfwine, hafast ealle gemanode
 þegenas tō þearfe ; nū ūre þēoden līð,
 eorl on eorðan, ūs is eallum þearf
 þæt ūre æghwylc oþerne bylde
 235 wigan tō wige þā hwīle þe hē wæpen mæge
 habban and healdan, heardne mēce,
 gār and gōd swurd. Ūs Godric hæfð,
 earh Oddan bearn, ealle beswicene ;

218 *Ettm.*, *Z.* ealdfæder ; *Kō.* note tr. ‘ Grosswater ’ and sug-
 gests ealda-fæder ; *H.* ealhelm ; so *Edd.*, except *Sw.*¹ Ealhhelm.
 — 224 *H.* ægder ; *Ettm.* suggests man-dryhten for hlaford. — 227
Ettm. suggests he for se. — 229 *Rie.* has a comma after eodon ;
 other *Edd.* have a period.

wēnde þæs formoni man þā hē on mēare rād,
 240 on wlanca þām wicge, þæt wære hit ūre hlā-
 ford;

forþan wearð hēr on felda folc tōtwāmed,
 scyldburh tōbrocen. Ābrēoðe his angin,
 þæt hē hēr swā manigne man āflȳmde.
 Lēofsunu gemælde, and his linde āhōf,
 245 bord tō gebeorge; hē þām beorne oncwæð:
 ‘ Ic þæt gehāte, þæt ic heonon nelle
 flēon fōtes trym, ac wille furðor gān,
 wrecan on gewinne mīnne winedrihten.
 Ne þurfon mē embe Stūrmere stedefæste hæ-
 læð

250 wordum ætwītan, nū mīn wine gecranc,
 þæt ic hlāfordlēas hām sīðie,
 wende fram wīge; ac mē sceal wæpen niman,
 ord and īren.’ Hē ful yrre wōd,
 feaht fæstlice, flēam hē forhogode.

255 Dun[h]ere þā cwæð, daroð ācwehte,
 unorne ceorl, ofer eall clypode,
 bæd þæt beorna gehwylc Byrhtnōð wræce:
 ‘ Ne mæg nā wandian sē þe wrecan þenceð
 frēan on folce, ne for fēore murnan.’

260 þā hī forð ēodon, fēores hī ne rōhton;

239 *Rie.* þæs for þa?; *H.* for moni; so *Mū.*, *Rie.*, *Sw.*⁷, *Bright*; *Sw.*¹ for monig; *Ettm.* mearce. — 242 *Ettm.* suggests abreote?. — 249 *Gr.* on for embe. — 255 *H.* dunner; so *Mū.*, *Th.*, *Sw.*, *Kō.*, *Bright*, *Kl.*; *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Rie.*, *Z.*, *Wūl.* Dunhere.

- ongunnon þā hīredmen heardlice feohtan,
 grame gārberend, and God bædon
 þæt hī mōston gewrecan hyra winedrihten,
 and on hyra fēondum fyl gewyrcean.
- 265 Him se gýsel ongan geornlice fylstan;
 hē wæs on Norðhymbron heardes cynnes,
 Ecglāfes bearn, him wæs Æscferð nama;
 hē ne wandode nā æt þām wīgplegan,
 ac hē fýsde forð flān genehe;
- 270 hwīlon hē on bord scēat, hwīlon beorn tæsde;
 æfre embe stunde hē sealde sume wunde
 þā hwīle ðe hē wæpna wealdan mōste.
 þā gýt on orde stōd Ēadweard se langa,
 gear[o] and geornful; gylpwordum spræc
- 275 þæt hē nolde flēogan fōtmæl landes,
 ofer bæc būgan, þā his betera l[æ]g;
 hē bræc þone bordweall and wið ðā beornas
 feaht,
 oð þæt hē his sincgyfan on þām sāmmanum
 wurðlice wrec ær hē on wæle læge.
- 280 Swā dyde Æþe[l]ric, æþele gefēra,
 fūs and forðgeorn, feaht eornoste,
 Sībyrhtes brōðor and swīðe mænig oþer

269 *H.* flangene he; *Ettm.* flana geneahe; *Gr.*, *Rie.*, *Kö.* flana genehe; *Sw.* flān geneahhe. — 271 *Gr.* note sunde?. — 274 *H.* gearc; so *Mü.*, *Ettm.*, *Gr.*, *Rie.*, *Wül.*; *Th.*, *Sw.*, *Kö.*, *Kl.*, *Bright*, gearo. — 276 *H.* leg.; so *Th.*, *Mü.*, *Wül.*, *Kl.*, cf. *Sievers Gr.*³ § 391 n. 10. — 280 *H.* æþeric; so *Edd.*, except *Ettm.* Eðelric, *Wül.* Æþelric. — 282 *Sw.*¹ Sigebyrhtes; *Sw.*⁷ Sībyrhtes.

- clufon cellod bord, cēne hī weredon ;
 bærst bordes lærig, and sēo byrne sang
 285 gryrelēoða sum. þā æt gūðe slōh
 Offa þone sælidan, þæt hē on eorðan fēoll
 and ðær Gaddes mæg grund gesōhte.
 Raðe wearð æt hilde Offa forhēawen ;
 hē hæfde ðeah geforþod þæt hē his frēan ge-
 hēt,
 290 swā hē bēotode ær wið his bēahgifan,
 þæt hī sceoldon bēgen on burh rīdan,
 hāle tō hāme, oððe on here crin[c]gan,
 on wælstōwe wundum sweltan ;
 hē læg ðegenlice ðēodne gehende.
 295 Ðā wearð borda gebræc ; brimmen wōdon,
 gūðe gegremode ; gār oft þurhwōd
 fāges feorhhūs. Forð [ð]ā ēode Wīstān,
 þurstānes sun[u], wið þās secgas feaht ;
 hē wæs on geþrang[e] hyra þrēora bana,
 300 ær him Wigelines bearn on þām wæle lāge.
 þær wæs stið gemōt ; stōdon fæste
 wigan on gewinne, wīgend cruncon,
 wundum wērgē ; wæl fēol on eorþan.

287 *Z. reverses the order of ll. 287, 288.* — 288 *Rie.* forhea-
 wen Offa. — 292 *H.* crintgan ; so *Mü.* ; evidently a misreading for
 cringgan, t and c being much alike in O. E. MSS. ; *Sw.*¹, *Kl.*¹,
Bright cringan. — 297 *H.* forða ; *Mü.* forð ða ; so *Edd.*, except
Gr. forð aeode, and *Kl.*³ forð eode. — 298. *H.* suna ; *Edd.* sunu ;
Gr. note, þa ? *Rie.* reads þa secgas. — 299 *H.* geþrang ; *Ettm.*
 geþrange ; so *Gr.*, *Rie.*, *Sw.*, *Bright*, *Kl.*³. — 303 *H.* werige ;
 so *Edd.* ; cf. l. 57, and *Sievers Beitr. X*, 459.

- Ōswold and Ēadwold ealle hwīle,
 305 bēgen þā gebrōþru, beornas trymedon,
 hyra winemāgas, wordon bādon
 þæt hī þær æt ðearfe þolian sceoldon,
 unwāclīce wāpna nēotan.
 Byrhtwold maþelode, bord hafenode ;
 310 sē wæs eald genēat, æsc ācwehte,
 hē ful baldlice beornas lārde :
 ‘ Hige sceal þe heardra, heorte þe cēnre,
 mōd sceal þe mære, þe ūre mægen lýtlað.
 Hēr lið ūre ealdor eall forhēawen,
 315 gōd on grēote ; ā mæg gnornian
 sē ðe nū fram þīs wīgplegan wendan þenceð.
 Ic eom frōd fēores ; fram ic ne wille,
 ac ic mē be healfe mīnum hlāforde,
 be swā lēofan men, licgan þence.’
 320 Swā hī Æþelgāres bearn ealle bylde
 Godrīc tō gūþe ; oft hē gār forlēt
 wælspere windan on þā wīcingas,
 swā hē on þām folce fyrrest ēode ;
 hēow and hýnde, o[ð] þæt hē on hilde ge-
 cranc ;
 325 næs þæt nā se Godrīc þe ðā gū[ð]e forbēah.

304 *Th.* Ealdwold ; so *Ettm.*, *Rie.*, *Sw.*, *Bright.* — 305 *Th.*,
Ettm., *Sw.*¹ omit þa ; *Sw.*⁷ þa. — 314. *Th.*, *Ettm.*, *Rie.* ealle.
 — 315 *Rie.* mæg gnornian a. — 318 *Sw.*¹ omits me. — 324 *H.*
 od. — 325 *H.* gude.

THE TEXT

THE text of the *Short Poems from the Saxon Chronicle* has been collated with the MSS. on which it is based. Poems I, II, III a, and III b, follow the Cotton MS. Tib. A. vi; poems IV and V follow Cotton Tib. B. I. The variants given from other MSS. are taken from Wülcker, and have been collated with the MSS., except in the case of the Parker MS. (Corpus Christi, Cambridge), the readings from which, given by Wülcker, have been collated with Plummer's text in his *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel*. The variants given usually involve a change of meaning and are not complete, except for the MS. on which the text is based.

In the *Songs in Irregular Metre* the text given by Plummer has been collated with the MSS. The text follows Laud 636.

Short Poems

From the Saxon Chronicle

I

THE BATTLE OF BRUNNANBURH

An. DCCCCXXXVII.

Hēr Æþe[1]stān cing, eorla drihten,
beorna bēaggifa and his brōþor ēac,
Ēadmund æþeling, ealdorlangne tīr
geslōgan æt sake sweorda ecggum
5 embe Brunnanburh; bordweall clufan,
hēowan heaðolin[d]a hamora lāfum
eaforan Ēadweardes; swā him geæpele wæs
fram cnēomāgum þæt hīe æt campe oft
wið lāðra gehwane land ealgodan,
10 hord and hāmas. Hettend crungon,
Scotta lēode and scipflotan
fæge fēollan; feld dennade
secga swāte, siþþan sunne ūpp

A = *Cott. Tib. A vi.* *B* = *Cott. Tib. B i.* *C* = *Corpus Chr. Camb. MS.* *D* = *Cott. Tib. B iv.*

1 *A*, æþestan; *B*, *C*, *D*, æþelstan. — 6 *A*, heaþolina; *B*, *D*, heaðolinda; *C*, heaþolinde. — 11 *C*, sceotta leoda. — 12 *C*, dænnede; *D*, dennode. — 13 *C*, secgas hwate.

18 Poems from the Saxon Chronicle

- on morgentīd, mære tungol,
 15 glād ofer grundas, Godes candel beorht,
 ēces Drihtnes, [oþ] þæt sēo æþele gesceaft
 sāh tō setle. þær læg secg manig
 gārum forgrunden, guman norðerne
 ofer scyld sceoten, swylce Scyttisc ēac,
 20 wērig wigges sād. Westsexe forð
 andlangne dæg ēoredcystum
 on lāst legdon lādum þēodum,
 hēowan hereflȳman hindan þearle
 , mēcum mylenscearpum. Myrce ne wyrndon
 25 heardes handplegan hæleþa nānum,
 þāra ðe mid Anlāfe ofer ēargebland
 on lides bōsme land gesōhtan
 fāge tō gefeohte. Fife lāgon
 on ðām campstede ciningas geonge,
 30 sweordum āswefede, swilce seofone ēac
 eorlas Anlāfes, unrīm herges,
 flotan and Scotta. þær geflȳmed wearð
 Norðmanna brego nēde gebæded
 tō lides stefne lȳtle weorode;
 35 crēad cnear on flot, cing ūt gewāt

16 *A*, þæt seo; *B*, oþ seo; *C*, oð sio; *D*, oð se. — 18 *B*, garum ageted; *C*, garum ageted guma norþerna. — 20 *B*, sād ȳ wessex; *D*, ræd. — 24 *D*, mycel scarpum. — 26 *C* omits þara; *C*, æra gebland. — 28 *D*, to feohte. — 29 *C*, cyninges. — 31 *B*, ȳ unrīm. — 32 *Ettm.* changes flotan to flotena; so *Bright*, *Kl.*³; *C*, sceotta, geflmed. — 33 *C*, bregu. — 35 *C*, cnea ren.

on fealone flōd, feorh generede.
 Swylce þær ēac se frōde mid flēame cōm
 on his cýþþe norð Constantinus,
 hār hilderinc hrēman ne þorfte
 40 mēcea gemānan; [hē] wæs his māga sceard,
 frēonda gefyllled on folcstede,
 forslegen æt sace, and his sunu forlēt
 on wælstōwe wundum forgrunden,
 geongne æt gūþe. Gylpan ne þorfte
 45 beorn blandenfex billgeslyhtes,
 eald inwitta, ne Anlāf þe mā;
 mid heora herelāfum hlihhan ne þorftan
 þæt hīe beadoweorca beteran wurdan
 on campstede cumbolgehnāstes,
 50 gārmittinge, gumena gemōtes,
 wæpengewrixles, þæs hīe on wælfelda
 wiþ Ēadweardes eaforan plegodan.
 Gewitan him þā Norðmenn nægledcnearrum,
 drēorig daroða lāf on Dynges mere
 55 ofer dēop wæter Dyflen sēcean,
 eft Īraland æwiscmōde.
 Swylce þā gebrōðor bēgen ætsomne,
 cing and æþeling, cýþþe sōhtan,

38 *C*, costontinus. — 39 *D*, hal for har. — 40 *B*, meca; *C*, mæcan; *D*, meca; *A*, *B*, her wæs; *C*, *D*, he wæs. — 41 *B*, on his folcstede. — 42 *B*, beslegen; *C*, beslagen; *D*, beslægen. — 43 *Ettm.* forgrundenne. — 46 *C*, inwidda; *D*, inwuda. — 49 *C*, culbod gehnades; *above*, *vel* cumbel. — 51 *D*, þæs þe hī. — 55 *C*, difelin. — 56 *C*, 7 eft hira land. — 57 *B*, broðor.

20 Poems from the Saxon Chronicle

Westseaxna land, wigges hrēmge.

- 60 Lētan him behindan hrāw bryttigean
salowigpādan þone sweartan hræfn,
hyrnednebban, and þone hasopādan
earn æftan hwīt, æses brūcan,
grædigne gūþhafoc and þæt græge dēor,
65 wulf on wealde. Ne wearð wæl mære
on þys ēglande æfre gýta,
folces āfyllled beforan þyssum
sweordes ecgum, þæs þe ūs secggeaþ bēc,
ealde ūþwitan, syþþan ēastan hider
70 Engle and Sexan ūpp becōman,
ofer brāde brimu Brytene sōhtan,
wlance wīgsmiþas Wēalas ofercōman,
eorlas ārhwate eard begēaton.

II

EADMUND RECOVERS THE FIVE BOROUGHES OF THE DANELAW

An. DCCCCXLII.

Hēr Ēadmund cing, Engla þēoden,
mæggea mundbora, Myrce geēode,

59 *MS.* hremige, *cf.* *M.* 303. -- 62 *C*, hasewan padan; *Ettm.*
and þone hasvean. — 67 *B*, *C*, *D*, gefyllled. — 70 *B*, sexe; *C*,
D, seaxe.

2 *C*, maga; *D*, mægþa.

dýre dædfruma, swā Dor scēadeþ
 Hwītanwyllesgeat and Humbran ēa,
 5 brāda[n] brimstrēam. Burga fife :
 Ligeraceaster and Lindkylne,
 Snotingahām swylce Stānford ēac
 and Dēorabý Denum wæron
 æror under Norðmannum nēde gebæded
 10 on hāþenum hæfteclammum
 lange þrāge, oþ hīe ālýsde eft
 for his weorðscipe wiggendra hlēo,
 eafora Ēadweardes, Ēadmund cining.

III A

EADGAR'S CORONATION

An. DCCCCLXXIII.

Hēr Ēadgar wæs, Engla waldend,
 corðre mycclum tō kinge gehālgod
 on þære ealdan byrig Acemannesceastre ;
 ēac hīe ēgbūend oþre worde
 5 beornas Baðan nemnað. þær wæs blis mycel
 on þām ēadgan dæge eallum geworden
 þone nið[ð]a bearn nemnað and cēgeað

4 C, humbra. — 5 MSS. brada. — 7 C, D, 7 snotingaham.
 — 8 C omits 7 ; B, dene ; C, D, dæne. — 9 C, gebegde. — 10 B,
 hæþenra ; so C, D. — 11 Etm. oð þæt.

III A MSS. the same as for I and II, with the exception of D.

2 C, micelre ; cyninge. — 7 C, þonne ; MSS. niða ; C, cigað.

22 Poems from the Saxon Chronicle

Pentecostenes dæg. þær wæs prēosta hēap,
 mycel muneca þrēat mīne gefræge
 10 glēawra gegaderod. And þā āgangen wæs
 tȳnhund wintra geteled rīmes
 fram gebyrdtīde brēmes Cinges,
 lēohta Hyrdes, būtan ðær tō lāfe þā gēt
 wæs wintergeteles, þæs gewritu secgað,
 15 seofan and [twentig;] swā nēah wæs sigora
 Frēan
 þūsend āurnen, ðā þā þis gelamp.
 And him Ēadmundes eafora hæfde
 nigen and [twentig], nīþweorca heard,
 wintra on worlde ðā þis geworden wæs,
 20 on[d] þā on ðām þrittigæþan wæs þēoden ge-
 hālgod.

III B

EADGAR'S DEATH, EADWARD'S ACCES-
 SION, &c.

An. DCCCCLXXV.

Hēr geendode eorðan drēamas
 Ēadgar Engla cing, cēas him oþer lēoht
 wlitig and wynsum and þis wāce forlēt

13 *C* has ða agan for þa get; *Ettm.* þa agean. — 14 *B, C*, þæs
 ðe. — 15 *A, B*, xx; *C*, twentig. — 18 *A, B, C*, xx. — 19 *C*
 omits ða. — 20 *A*, onþa; *B, C*, 7 þa.

III B *MSS.* the same as for III A.

lif þis læne. Nemnað lēoda bearn,
 5 menn on moldan, þone mōnaþ gehwær
 on þisse ēþeltyrf, þā þe ær wæron
 on rīmcraefte rihte getogene,
 Iulius mōn[a]ð, þær se geonga gewāt
 on þone eahtoðan dæg Æadgar of life,
 10 beorna bēahgifa. Fēng his bearn syþþan
 tō cynerīce, cild unwexen,
 eorla aldor, ðām wæs Æadweard nama.
 And him tīrfæst hæleþ [tȳn] nihtum ær
 of Brytene gewāt, bīsceop se gōda,
 15 þurh gecyndne cræft; þām wæs Cyneweard
 nama.

Ðā wearð on Myrcum mīne gefræge
 wīde and welhwær Waldendes lof
 āfyllen on foldan; feala wear[ð] tōdræfed
 glēawra Godes þēowa; þæt wæs gnornung my-
 cel
 20 þām þe on brēostum wæg byrnende lufan
 Meotodes on mōde. þā wæs mārða Fruma
 tō swīpe forsawen, sigora Waldend,
 rodera Rædend, þā man his riht tōbræc.
 Ðā wearð ēac ādræfed dēormōd hæleþ
 25 Ōslāc of earde ofer yþa gewalc,

8 MS. monð; C, monoð; *Ettm.*, Gr. monað; C, þæt for
 þær. — 10 C, ȳ feng. — 13 MS. x; C, tyn. — 16 C, wæs for
 wearð. — 18 A, weard; B, C, wearð. — 22 C, forsewen. — 24
 C, ȳ þa.

24 Poems from the Saxon Chronicle

ofer ganotes bæð, gomolfeax hæleþ
wīs and wordsnotor, ofer wætera geþring,
ofer hwæles ēþel, hāma berēafod.

þā wearð ēac ætȳwed uppe on roderum
30 steorra on staðole ðone stīþferhþe
hæleþ higeglēawe hātað wīde
comēta be naman, cræftglēawe menn,
wīse wōðboran. Wæs geond werþēode
Waldendes wracu wīde gefræge
35 hungor ofer hrūsan; þæt eft heofona Weard
gebētte, Brego engla, geaf eft blisse gehwām
ēgbūendra þurh eorðan wæstm.

IV

IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH OF PRINCE ALFRED

MXXXVI.

Hēr cōm Ælfrēd, se unsceððiga æþeling Æþel-
rædes

sunu cinges hider inn, and wolde tō his mēder
þe on

Winestre sæt; ac hit him ne geþafode Godwine
eorl ne

29 C, ȳ þa; C omits eac. — 33 C, soðboran.

IV *This poem is only found in B and D. It begins at l. 6.*

3 D, ac þæt ne geþafodon þa þe micel weoldon on þisan lande.
forþan.

ēc oþre men þe mycel mihton wealdan; forðan
 hit
 5 hlēoðrode þā swīðe tōward [Harolde], þēh hit
 unriht wære.
 Ac Godwine hine þā gelette and hine on hæft
 sette,
 and his gefēran hē tōdrāf and sume mislice of-
 slōh,
 sume hī man wið fēo sealde, sume hrēowlice
 ācwealde,
 sume hī man bende, sume hī man blende,
 10 sume hamelode, sume hættode.
 Ne wearð drēorlicre dæd gedōn on þison earde
 syþþan Dene cōmon and hēr frið nāmon.
 Nū is tō gelyfenne tō ðān lēofan Gode
 þæt hī blission blīðe mid [Crīste,]
 15 þe wæron būtan scylde swā earmlice ācwealde.
 Se æþeling lyfode þā gýt; ælc yfel man him ge-
 hēt
 oð þæt man gerædde þæt man hine lædde
 tō Æligbyrig swā gebundenne.
 Sōna swā hē lende, on scype man hine blende
 20 and hine swā blindne brōhte tō ðām munecon,
 and hē þār wunode ðā hwīle þe hē lyfode.

5 *B*, haraldes; *D*, to harolde; *D*, unriht wære. Ða let he hine
 on hæft settan. — 7 *D*, he eac fordraf. — 9 *D*, bende 7 eac sume
 blende. — 10 *D*, blende 7 heanlice hættode. — 14 *B*, xþe; *D*,
 criste. — 15 *D* omits swa. — 16 *D*, behet.

26 Poems from the Saxon Chronicle

Syððan hine man byrigde swā him wel gebyrede
 ful wurðlice, swā hē wyrðe wæs,
 æt þām westende, þām stýple ful gehende
 25 on þām sūðpo[r]tice ; sēo sāl is mid [Crīste.]

V

EADWEARD'S DEATH

(MLXV.)

Hēr Ēadward kingc, Engla hlāford,
 sende sōþfæ[ste] sāwle tō Crīste,
 on Godes wæra gāst hāligne.
 Hē o[n] worulda hēr wunode þrāge
 5 on kyneþrymme cræftig ræda ;
 [fēower and twentig] frēolic wealdend
 wintra gerīmes weol[an] britnod[e]
 and healfe tīd hæleða wealdend
 wēold wel geþungen Wālum and Scottum
 10 and Bryttum ēac, byre Æðelrēdes,
 Englum and Sexum ōretmægum

23 *D*, þæt wæs full. — 25 *B*, postice ; *D*, portice ; *B*, xþe ;
D, criste.

V MSS. as for IV.

2 *In B* the ste of sōþfæste is torn away ; *D*, soðfeste. — 4 *In B* the n of on is torn. — 6 *B*, *D*, xxiiii. — 7 *B*, weolm and brytnodon (n above line) ; *D*, wintra rimes weolan britnode. — 8 *D* instead of healfe tīd has he hælo tīd, the lo of hælo being written above the line.

- swā ymbclyppað ceald[e] brymmas,
 þæt eall Æadwarde æðelum kinge,
 hȳrdon holdlice hagestealde menn.
- 15 Wæs ā blīðemōd bealulēas kyng
 þēah hē lang ær lande berēafod
 wunode wræclāstum wīde geond eorðan
 syððan Cnut ofercōm kynn Æðelrēdes
 and Den[e] wēoldon dēore rīce
- 20 Engla landes; [eahta and twentig]
 wintra gerīmes welan bry[t]nodan.
 Syððan forð becōm frēolice in geatwum
 kyningc kystum gōd clæne and milde,
 Æadward se æðela; ēðel bewerode,
- 25 land and lēode oð þæt lungor becōm
 dēað se bitera and swā dēore genam
 æþelne of eorðan; englas feredon
 sōþfæste sāwle innan swegles lēoht.
 And se frōda swā þēah befæste þæt rīce
- 30 hēahþungenum menn, Harolde sylfum,
 æþelum eorle; sē in ealle tīd
 hȳrde holdlice hærran sīnum
 wordum and dædum; wihte ne āgæalde
 þæs þe þearf wæs þæs þeodkyninges.

12 *D*, cealda; *B*, ceald. — 16 *D*, landes. — 19 *B*, dena;
D, deona. — 20 *B*, *D*, xxviii. — 21 *B*, brynodan; *D*, brytno-
 don. — 22 *D*, freolic. — 25 *D*, leodan. — 28 *D*, inne.

Appendix

SONGS FROM THE SAXON CHRONICLE IN IRREGULAR METRE

(See *Appendix to Introduction*, p. xx.) *The two longest are here given.*

A KING EDGAR

In two MSS., Cott. Tib. B iv, and Laud 636 (present text), occurs the following passage on King Edgar. Cott. Domit. A viii has a condensed version.

DCCCCLIX.

On his dagum hit gōdode¹ georne, and God him geūðe² þæt hē wunode on sibbe³ þā hwile þe hē leofoðe,⁴ and hē dyde swā him þearf wes,⁵ earnode⁶ þes georne. Hē ārērde⁷ Godes lof⁸ wīde [and sīde,⁹] and Godes lage¹⁰ lufode, and folces frið bētte¹¹ swiðost þāra cyninga þe ær him gewurde be manna gemynde, and God him ēac fylste¹² þæt ciningas and eorlas georne him tō bugon, and wurden underþeodde¹³ tō þām þe hē wolde, and būtan¹⁴ gefeohte eal hē gewilde¹⁵ þet hē sylf wolde. Hē wearð wīde geond þeodland swiðe geweorðad,¹⁶ forþām þe hē weorðode Godes naman georne and Godes lage smēade¹⁷ oft and gelōme,¹⁸ and Godes lof rærde wīde and sīde, and wīslīce rædde oft-

1 flourished.	2 geunnan, grant.	3 peace.	4 libban.	5 wæs.
6 laboured for.	7 arærde, raised.	8 praise.	9 far and wide; and	
side <i>em</i> by Kluge; not in MS.	10 law.	11 bettered, improved.		
12 helped.	13 subjected.	14 without.	15 wielded, governed.	
16 honoured.	17 pondered.	18 frequently.		

ost ā simle, for Gode and for worulde, eall his þē-
ode. Āne misdæda hē dyde þeah tō swiðe, þæt hē æl-
þeodige¹⁹ unsida²⁰ lufode, and hæðene þeawas²¹ innan
þysan lande gebrōhte tō fæste and ūtlændisce hider
in tihte,²³ and deoriende²² lēoda bespēon²³ tō þysan
earde. Ac God him geunne þæt his gōde dæda swy-
ðran we[o]rðan²⁴ þonne misdæda, his sǣwle tō gescyld-
nesse²⁵ on langsuman sýðe.²⁶

B WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

In Laud 636.

MLXXXVI.

Castelas hē lēt wyrcean and earme men swiðe swencean.¹
Se cyng wæs swā swiðe stearc² and benam of his under-
þeoddan m[e]n³ manig marc
goldes and mā hundred punda seolfres.

Ðet hē nam be wihte and mid mycelan unrihte
of his landlēode for litte[l]re nēode.^{3a}

Hē wæs on gitsunge⁴ befeallen and grædinæsse hē lufode
mid ealle.

Hē sætte mycel dēorfrið⁵ and he lægde laga þærwið
þæt swā hwā swā slōge heort⁶ oððe hinde þæt hine man
sceolde blendan.^{6a}

Hē forbēad þā heortas swylce ēac þā bāras,⁷
swā swiðe hē lufode þā hēadēor swilce hē wære hēora
fæder.

Ēac hē sætte be þam haran⁸ þæt hī mōsten frēo faran.

His rīce men hit mǣndon⁹ and þā earme men hit beceo-
rodon,¹⁰

19 foreign. 20 vices. 21 manners, customs. 22 injurious.

23 invited. 24 *em. Laud 636 has wearðan; Tib. B iv werðan.*

25 to shield. 26 journey.

1 force to work. 2 harsh. 3 *MS. man.* 3a need. 4 covetousness.

5 protection of game. 6 hart, deer. 6a *MS. blendian.* 7 boars.

8 hares. 9 complained of. 10 bewailed.

ac hē [wæs] swā stið¹¹ þæt hē ne rōhte hēora eallra
nið¹²

ac hī mōston mid ealle þes cynges wille folgian

gif hī woldon libban oððe land habban,

land oððe ēahta,¹³ oððe wel his sehta.¹⁴

Wālā wā, þæt ænig man sceolde mōdigan¹⁵

swā hine sylf ūpp āhebban and ofer ealle men tellan.¹⁶

Se ælmihtiga God cȳþæ¹⁷ his sāule mildheortnisse and
dō him his synna forgifenesse.

11 stern. 12 hatred. 13 possessions. 14 friendship. 15 presume.
16 reckon, esteem. 17 make known.

Notes

NOTES TO THE BATTLE OF MALDON

For an account of the poem see Introduction, pp. vi ff., xi ff.

I, 1. The first part of the poem, most likely only a few lines, is lost, the unique MS. in which it was preserved having been mutilated at the beginning and end.

I, 2. **hors forlætan**. In England at this period battles were fought on foot. The leaders were mounted and rode up and down the ranks of their armies marshalling and exhorting the troops, as below, l. 17 ff.; but they dismounted when the battle was about to begin, cf. l. 23. The Northmen used horses for the purpose of moving rapidly from place to place in their raids. The subject of **hēt** is Byrhtnoth.

I, 5. **Offan mæg**, not named. Offa is mentioned l. 286.

I, 6. **ðæt** introduces a noun clause in apposition to and explanatory of the preceding **ðæt** in l. 5; **se eorl**, Byrhtnoth; **yrhðo**, 'slackness.'

I, 7. **him** is reflexive with **flēogan**; cf. ll. 40, 300.

I, 8. The fact that one of the English leaders was amusing himself with a falcon just before the battle denotes an unusual degree of contempt for the foe, the commonly dreaded Northmen. The *History of Ely* (see Introduction, p. xviii ff.) mentions that Byrhtnoth had inflicted a crushing defeat on an army of Northmen a few years previously, and that he now advanced against the enemy with a small force. In l. 89 we are told of his *ofermōd*.

I, 9. **cniht**, like the German *knecht*, orig. meant 'youth,' then 'attendant,' 'servant,' but later on it acquired, as 'knight,' a nobler sense. The word *cild*, 'child,' underwent a somewhat similar change.

I, 11. **Ēadric**, like most of the personages mentioned by name in the poem, was one of Byrhtnoth's retinue of well-born personal followers, his *winemægas*.

I, 12. **frēan** merely repeats the sense of **ealdre** in l. 11.

This repetition of a word or phrase that has occurred in the previous line is a characteristic of Old English verse that became almost an abuse in later poetry.

1, 15. **bēot hē gelæste.** Mention is made several times in this poem and in *Beowulf* of boasts made by warriors in their intervals of leisure, either at the 'mead-bench,' or at the 'folkstead.' Cf. ll. 200, 213, 290.

2, 19. The fighting men of the *fyrð*, or militia, had but imperfect ideas of military discipline, and needed the personal instruction of their general even as to the proper holding and use of their arms.

2, 20. **rihte**, 'straight,' 'perpendicularly,' or 'evenly,' so as to form the *bordweall* as a defence against the enemy's missiles, discharged at short range.

2, 22. **folc**, here = *fyrð*, cf. ll. 45, 202, 259.

2, 23. See l. 2 note.

2, 24. **heorðwerod**, his own household troops, all tried and devoted retainers.

2, 25. The Northman who acted as envoy had to shout so as to be heard over the river. He may have spoken his native Norse, which would not be difficult of comprehension for the English of Essex.

2, 28. **hē** may refer to Byrhtnoth, who had come down to the water's edge to listen to the herald.

2, 30. **raðe** for *hraðe*. In Old English MSS. of the eleventh and twelfth centuries the letter *h* is frequently dropped. Cf. the proper names, ll. 80, 92.

2, 31. **bēag** included large rings and small, whether necklets, armlets or finger-rings.

2, 32. **gafole**. It was the custom of the Norsemen to offer to retire from a district on receiving payment of a sum of money or treasure fixed by them. See Earle and Plummer, *Saxon Chronicles*, ii. 174.

2, 39. **feoh**, originally meaning 'cattle' (German *Vieh*), came to mean 'possessions,' 'money'; modern English 'fee.'

2, 40. **sceattum** has much the same sense as **feoh**, and has special reference to money paid as a tribute or levy; **ūs** is reflexive with an intransitive verb, cf. l. 300.

2, 41. **friðes** is used adverbially, 'at peace.'

3, 47. **ættrynne ord.** That the English of this period used poisoned weapons is hardly likely; *ættrynne* is a poetical epithet; cf. *Beowulf*, l. 1459, *ecg wæs iren ætertānum fāh*. In early Scandinavian legend swords were often endowed with magic properties, inflicting incurable wounds. Cf. l. 146.

3, 65. The *Panta*, or *Blackwater*, as it is now called, opens just at Maldon into a large estuary, where a strong tide runs.

4, 68. **prasse** in the four other passages where it is found (in *Wulfstan* 148, 32, and in *Ælfric's Lives of Saints*, ed. Skeat i. p. 488, ll. 25 ff.; ii. p. 86, l. 302; p. 182, ll. 208 ff., cf. Klaeber, *Anglia*, *Beiblatt* 9, 38) appears to mean 'pomp,' 'array,' 'parade.'

4, 69. **æschere**, 'the ship-army.' The host of Scandinavian pirates is called *here* in the Chronicle; the English force that opposes them is termed *fyrð*.

4, 70. It would seem that the bridge spanned only the deep permanent channel in the middle of the river, leaving at either end a space exposed at low-tide but submerged at high-tide, and here called *ford*; ll. 81, 88. The Northmen, too impatient to wait for low-tide, enter the water with the intention of forcing a passage over the bridge, but find the current still too strong for safe crossing under the missiles of the resolute band of *bricgweardas*. Knowing too that even should they succeed in crossing the bridge they would have further to wade across the shallow part of the river at the other side, exposed to the javelins and arrows of the whole of Byrhtnoth's force, the wily pirates ask for a truce.

4, 84. **hī**, the Northmen.

4, 87. **ūpgang āgan**, 'be allowed to mount' upon the bridge.

4, 88. **ford**, the shallow water on the north side.

5, 92. **Byrthelmes bearn**, Byrhtnoth.

5, 95. **ðære wælstōwe wealdan**, a poetical phrase used however in prose. Cf. *Beowulf* l. 2051, *wēoldon wælstōwe*, and *A.-S. Chron.* 999, *ðā āhton ðā Deniscan wælstōwe geweald*.

5, 102. **wihagan** for *wighagan*, 'battle-hedge,' formed by shields held perpendicularly and edge to edge. This formation was also called *bordweall* and *scyldburh*, cf. ll. 20, 242, 277. Cf. Cook's note, *Judith* (Belles-Letters Se.) l. 305.

5, 105. *fæge*, the Scottish *fey*, is frequently used in *Beowulf* of those destined to fall in combat.

5, 106. *hremmas*. The raven played an important part in the superstitions of the early Scandinavians and Teutons. It is frequently mentioned in the Icelandic poetry.

5, 107. *earn*. In l. 61 ff. (see p. 20) the eagle and the raven are mentioned together as carrion-feeders on the field of battle.

6, 113. *wæreste gecēas*. Another example of stereotyped poetic diction, cf. *Beowulf* l. 2902. Every *scop* or versifier would have hundreds of such figurative expressions stored in his memory ready for use.

6, 115. *his*, Byrhtnoth's. Wulfmær rashly left the ranks and advanced against the foe.

6, 117. *gehȳrde ic*. The first person is here, as in III A. 9 *mīne gefræge*, and in *Beowulf*, used in a passage where the narrator bases a statement on hearsay. It need not, however, be concluded from this that the author of the poem was not present at the battle; obviously he could not have seen all that took place, and would have to depend on other eye-witnesses to supplement his own experience.

6, 121. *būrðēne*, 'bower-thane.' *Būr* meant a private dwelling or apartment, particularly a bedroom, so that *būrðegn* would correspond to 'chamberlain.'

6, 122. *stemnetton*. 'Stefn' or 'stemn' has among other meanings that of 'turn' or 'spell,' or 'a body of persons who take their turn at any work' (Bosworth-Toller *sub voce*). It seems, therefore, better to translate *stemnetton* by 'fought in their turn' than by 'stood firm,' as Sweet suggests.

6, 130. *wīges*, a gen. of respect.

6, 131. *ðæs beornes*. The use of the definite article here may be explained by supposing the narrator to be unaware that he has not previously mentioned the *ceorl* whom Byrhtnoth attacks. In l. 286 Offa slays 'the' seafarer. Most probably the narrator assumes that his hearers or readers are already familiar with the details of the fight.

7, 136. *hē scēaf*. This cannot mean that Byrhtnoth successfully parried the javelin, as he received a wound from it. The point of the weapon may have broken off and remained in the wound

when he shivered the shaft with his buckler, or he may have been grazed by it.

7, 140. **fyrdrinc**, Byrhtnoth.

7, 143. **ððerne**, 'another dart.'

7, 151. **Æðelrēdes ðegen**, Byrhtnoth, 'King Æthelred's thane.'

7, 155. **Wulfmær**,² apparently not the same as the Wulfmær of l. 113.

7, 156. **forheardne**, sc. *gār*.

8, 159. **gesyrwed secg**, another Northman, who does not wait for Byrhtnoth to fall, so eager is he to spoil the wounded hero.

8, 163. **brūneccg**, one of the epithets for a sword, cf. *Beowulf* l. 1546. As Freeman remarks, the adjective 'brown' is commonly applied to a sword in later English ballads. Perhaps it refers to the rust and blood-stains left in order to bear witness to the weapon's service and age, cf. l. 47.

8, 165. **ðā hē . . . āmyrde**, 'by checking.'

8, 169. **hār hilderinc**. In a passage from the Life of Archbishop Oswald, quoted in the Introduction, we are told that Byrhtnoth was 'unmindful of the swan-like whiteness of his head.'

8, 179. **ferian** is properly speaking the causative of *faran*, 'to go,' but is here, as in some other instances, apparently used for *faran*.

9, 180. The Christian English of this period no doubt regarded the heathen Northmen as in direct league with the devil. Scandinavia was not wholly converted to Christianity till near the end of the eleventh century. **hī** refers to **sāwul**, l. 177.

9, 186. **wurdon** is probably a mistake for *wurde*, and **bearn** should be taken as singular and referred to **Godric**.

9, 187. **ðone gōdan**, Byrhtnoth.

9, 190. It was disgraceful enough to flee from the field of battle, but to have used his lord's horse and accoutrements for that purpose would suffice to brand Godric with an ineffaceable stigma.

9, 193. **wudu**, the **holt** mentioned in l. 8.

9, 194. **fæsten**, perhaps the fortified town of Maldon.

9, 195-197. These lines show that not merely the common soldiers fled but also many of the leaders.

11, 220. *ætwiȝan*, survives in 'twit.'

11, 227. *folce*, 'host,' 'army,' as in l. 22.

11, 228. *winas*, a name applied particularly to the 'comrades,' *winemāgas*, who formed the retinue of a chief, who in turn was also called by them *wine*, *frēawine*, or *winedryhten*. Cf. ll. 248, 250, 263, 306, and see *Beowulf*, Glossary.

12, 242. *scyldbūrh*. See l. 102 note, and l. 277.

12, 249. *Stūrmere*, apparently Leofsunu's home, perhaps the estuary of the river Stour in Essex; cf. *Stūremūða*, where the Northmen were defeated in 885.

12, 256. *Dunhere*, though a *ceorl*, a freeman of the lowest grade, is here mentioned among his superiors for his conspicuous gallantry.

13, 265. Note the emphatic *sē*; cf. ll. 131, 286 notes.

13, 267. *Æscferð* was doubtless a hostage who had escaped from the enemy.

13, 277. *bræc ðone bordweall*, 'broke through' the enemy's *wīghaga*, and fought with them hand to hand.

14, 286. *ðone sǣlidan*. See l. 131 note.

14, 287. Körner thinks that by *Gaddes mæg* one of the Northmen is meant, in which case *Gaddes mæg* and *ðone sǣlidan* refer to one and the same person. But it is much more likely that *Gaddes mæg* is another of the English leaders.

14, 294. This line would have been pregnant with meaning to a contemporary Englishman, personal devotion to his lord, even to death, being the highest ideal of earthly service.

14, 295. *borda gebræc*. These words mark the beginning of the final stage in the fight, the fierce onslaught of the pirates, confident now of victory.

14, 300. *Wigelines bearn*, apparently another name for *Wistān*. *Wigelines* may well be a mistake for *Wigelmes*, i. e. *Wighelmes*, the letter *h* being frequently dropped in writing.

15, 310. Liebermann suggests that *eald genēat* may mean 'true follower.'

15, 312. The particle *ðe* or *ðy*, used with comparatives, is the instrumental case of the neut. demonstr. pron. *ðæt*; *sceal* is used absolutely = 'shall be.'

NOTES TO SHORT POEMS FROM THE SAXON CHRONICLE

I

The Battle of Brunnanburh

For an account of this poem see Introduction, p. xiv ff.

17, 3. Edmund succeeded his half brother on the latter's death in 940.

17, 5. **Brunnanburh** (*D, brunanburh*). For the site of the battle see Introduction, p. xv; **bordweall**, cf. M. 277.

17, 6. **hamera lāfum**, cf. *Beowulf*, l. 2829.

17, 7. **Ēadweardes**, the previous king, son and successor of Alfred the Great; **swā him . . . cnēomāgum**, 'as was natural to them from their lineage.'

17, 12. **dennade**. This word occurs nowhere else. The Parker MS. has *dænnade*, Cott. Tib. B. iv, *dennode*; Cott. Tib. B. i has *dennade*. Evidently we should read *ðānode*, 'became wet,' from *ðān*, 'wet,' 'moist.' The letter *ð* in the original MS. might have easily been miswritten *d*. From *ðān* is also derived the causative *ðænnan*.

18, 15. **Godes candel**, a common poetical name for the sun, cf. *Beowulf*, l. 1572, *rodores candel*.

18, 22. **on lāst legdon**. The more usual expression is *lāst* or *lāstas leggan*, 'to make tracks,' 'journey.' Here the meaning is 'followed in the tracks of,' 'pursued.'

18, 24. **mylenscearpum**, 'ground sharp on a grindstone' (*mylenstān*). **Myrce**. The Mercians formed part of Æthelstan's army. At this period Mercia included the counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, and Oxfordshire.

18, 26. **Anlāfe**. *Anlaf* is the English form of the Scandinavian *Olaf*. There seem to have been two Olafs present at this battle: Anlaf Cuaran, son of Sitric, Æthelstan's brother-in-law, and Anlaf, son of Godfrey, Sitric's brother.

18, 29. **ciningas**, chiefs of the various armies making common cause against Æthelstan.

- 18, 31. **eorlas**. *Eorl* is the English form of the Norse *jarl*.
 18, 33. **Norðmanna brego**, Anlaf.
 19, 36. **fealone** may refer to the yellowish brown colour of the shallow coastal waters or of estuaries.
 19, 38. **his cȳððe**, the Highlands of Scotland, where the Scottish settlers from Ireland dwelt.
 19, 42. **forslegen**, though grammatically agreeing with **hē** (Constantinus) must logically be referred to **frēonda**.
 19, 45. **beorn blandenfex**, Constantinus.
 19, 48. **beadoweorca** and the following genitives are genitives of respect with **beteran**.
 19, 54. **Dynges mere** has no clear meaning unless we take it to be a proper name, and even then it has yet to be identified. If, however, it means the sea round Dungeness, we have a strong argument in favour of locating Brunanburh in the Humber. See Introduction, pp. xv–xvi.
 20, 63. **æftan hwīt**. A white tail is characteristic of a species of eagle, *Aquila albicilla*, found in northern latitudes.
 20, 65. Wolves were common in England till much later than this period. In 1281 they are recorded to have been troublesome in several English counties.
 20, 72. **Wēalas**, ‘the Welsh,’ the English name for the Britons. In V. 9, 10, (see p. 26) a distinction seems to be made between Welsh and British.

II

Edmund recovers the Five Boroughs of the Danelaw

20. From the moment of his accession in 940 Edmund met with resistance to his rule in the Danelaw. The Danes there had recovered from their defeat at Brunanburh and “again called for aid from their kinsmen in Ireland; and on the reappearance of Olaf in the Humber in 941 the Danelaw took fire. The rising was not merely a rising of the Danes north of the Humber, for after twenty years of quiet submission to the English rule even the men of the Five Boroughs now threw off their allegiance and joined their kinsmen in Northumbria in taking Olaf for king” (Green). Edmund and afterwards Edred finally subdued the Northumbrian

and Mercian Danes, who were thenceforward ruled by an Ealdorman appointed by the English king.

21, 3. **Dor.** Dore, near Sheffield, one of the boundaries of Mercia. The name meant a 'hill' or 'water-parting.'

21, 4. **Hwitanwyllesgeat**, the 'Gate (or gap) of the Whitewell,' Whitewell in Derbyshire, another of the boundaries of Mercia.

21, 5. **Burga fife.** The Five Boroughs are here mentioned for the first time. They formed the eastern or Danish part of the old kingdom of Mercia, and were not a kingdom but a confederacy, each under its *jarl*.

21, 8, 9. **Denum.** It is better to read *Denum* than *Dene*, the reading of the other MSS., which gives no sense, unless we suppose **Norðmannum** to mean 'Norwegians.' In this case there may be an allusion to the appointment by King Æthelstan of Eric the Norwegian as King of Northumbria; but such an interpretation seems far-fetched. **Denum**, then, is to be regarded as parallel to **under Norðmannum**.

III A

Edgar's Coronation

21. Edgar succeeded his brother Edwig in 959, when he was sixteen years old. Why then was he not crowned till 973, fourteen years afterwards? Freeman says this is 'one of the most puzzling things in our history.' E. W. Robertson (*Essays*, pp. 203-215) puts forward the theory that 'Edgar's coronation at Bath was a solemn typical enunciation of the consummation of English unity, and inauguration of the King of all the nations of England, celebrated by the two archbishops.'

21, 3. **Acemannesceastre.** Nothing certain is known as to the origin or meaning of this name. Plummer thinks it possible that the first part may contain the Latin *aquæ*, as the corresponding Latin form is *Aquamania*.

21, 5. A late MS. (Laud. Misc. 636) reads *æt Hatabaðum*, another form of the name.

22, 9. There was a monastery at Bath.

III B

Edgar's Death, Edward's Accession, &c.

23, 12. Edward the Martyr was murdered at Corfe in Dorsetshire in 979. The MS. Laud. Misc. 636 has the following entry: '*Hēr wæs Æadward cyng ofslagen on æfentide æt Corfes geate.*' *Corfes geat* was a gap in the hills where Corfe castle was built at a later period.

23, 14-15. **Cyneweard** was Abbot of Milton and afterwards Bishop of Wells. **of Brytene gewāt** is thought by Stubbs to signify Cyneweard's death. This view seems to be supported by the expression **ðurh gecyndne cræft**, but if the Bishop's death had been meant we should have expected the writer of the 'poem' to use some of the stock phrases he had ready for such occasions, as in the first four lines. Plummer thinks the words **of Brytene gewāt** need mean no more than that Cyneweard 'departed from Britain,' possibly to Rome. Professor Earle considers that Cyneweard may have been the author of the three poems II, III A, and III B.

23, 18. tōdræfed. In the *Life of Oswald*, Archbishop of York, there is an account of this 'antimonastic reaction in Mercia under Alderman Ælfhere,' where it is stated that 'the abbots were expelled with their monks, and priests with their wives were brought in.' The movement, which was a popular one, was resisted by Æthelwine, ealdorman of East Anglia, and his uncle Byrhtnoth, ealdorman of Essex, who fought and died at Maldon. See Green, *Conquest of England*, p. 352.

24, 25. Ōslāc had been appointed ealdorman of Bernicia and Deira in 966.

24, 26. ganotes bæð. Cf. *Beowulf* l. 1861. The ganet or Solan goose is a large aquatic bird of the pelican family.

24, 28. For **hwæles ēðel** *Beowulf* has (l. 10) *hron-rāde*.

24, 32, 35. The 'hunger' arising from a failure of the harvest would be closely connected in the popular mind with the appearance of the comet.

IV

Imprisonment and Death of Prince Alfred

24. King Cnut had designated as King of England after him his younger son by Emma of Normandy, Hardacnut. Harold, his son by an earlier marriage, was to be King of Denmark. When she married Cnut, Emma was the widow of the English King Æthelred, by whom she had two sons, Alfred and Edward, the 'Æthelings.' Thus there were four claimants to the English succession on Cnut's death. The great earl Godwine, Cnut's all-powerful minister, supported the claims of Hardacnut, for whom Emma, residing at Winchester, the Wessex capital, and protected by Cnut's bodyguard of '*huscarls*,' was keeping Wessex. Prince Alfred, for some reason not clearly known, came over to England and started for Winchester on a visit to his mother. The poem relates what befel him and his followers. Popular opinion, led by Leofric, earl of Mercia, was already favourable to Harold, and now grew so exasperated against Godwine by the brutal outrage on the young prince that Harold was elected King in the year following. See Abegg, pp. 114-126.

24, 3. As Plummer observes, it is unlikely that the question of the succession prompted Alfred's visit to England, seeing that his mother was holding Wessex for his half-brother Hardacnut.

Earl Godwine was the most powerful of all the English nobles in the reign of Cnut. He had been left as governor of the realm in that King's absence, and was called in documents of the period *Secundarius Regis*, 'King's Deputy' or 'Viceroy.'

25, 5. *hlēoðrode . . . Harolde*. This gives the reason why Godwine and the other supporters of Hardacnut's claims objected to Alfred's visit, which they feared might still further complicate the question of succession, the 'popular voice pointing to Harold.'

25, 8. *sume hī*, 'some of them.'

25, 10. *hættode*. Punishment by scalping for repeated theft is mentioned in the laws of Cnut.

25, 19. *lende*. The island of Ely, surrounded by fen waters, could only be reached by boat. It was here that Hereward the Wake made his last stand.

V

Edward's Death

26, 1. Edward the Confessor was the son of Æthelred and Emma, and brother of the prince Alfred of the last poem.

26, 9, 10. *Wālum . . . Bryttum*. *Bryttum* may here mean the people of Strathclyde or of Cornwall.

26, 17. Edward was educated and lived in Normandy, whose Duke Richard was his mother's brother.

Bibliography

I THE BATTLE OF MALDON

I MANUSCRIPT

The unique MS. containing the text of this poem, Cott. Otho A. xii, was destroyed by fire in 1731. It is described in Wanley's Catalogue as wanting the beginning and end.

II EDITIONS

1726. Fortunately this MS. had been printed at Oxford in 1726 by Thomas Hearne in his *History of Glastonbury, Johannis Confratris et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica siue Historia de Rebus Glastoniensibus*, pp. 570-577. Hearne's transcript, now our only source for the text of the poem, seems to have been a fair copy of the MS. The missing portions at the beginning and end of the poem can only have amounted to a few lines.

1834. More than a century elapsed before the poem was again printed by B. Thorpe in his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, London, pp. 131-141 (revised edition, 1846), since when it has been a favourite with editors of Anglo-Saxon *Analecta* and Readers.

R. Wülker, in his *Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Literatur*, 1885, gives a list of such editions of the *Battle of Maldon* :—

1835. *Collectanea Anglo-Saxonica maximam partem nunc primum edita et vocabulario illustrata* a Ludv. Chr. Müller. Havniæ, 1835. Pp. 52-62.

1847. F. W. Ebeling's *Angelsächsisches Lesebuch*. Leipzig. Pp. 85-93.

1849. L. Klipstein's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*. New York. Vol. II, pp. 261-279.

1850. L. Ettmüller's *Engla and Seaxna Scopas and Boceras*. Quedlinburg and Leipzig. Pp. 133-140.

1857. Chr. Grein's *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*. Göttingen. Vol. I, pp. 343-352.
 1861. M. Rieger's *Alt- und angelsächsisches Lesebuch*. Giessen. Pp. 84-94.
 1876. H. Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*. Oxford. Pp. 133-144. (7th ed., 1894. Text revised in 4th ed., 1884. Pp. 138-148.)
 1880. K. Körner's *Einleitung in das Studium des Angelsächsischen*. 2. Teil: *Texte*. Heilbronn, 1880. Pp. 72-88.
 1883. R. Wülcker's *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*. Kassel. Vol. I, pp. 358-373.

To this list must now be added: —

1885. W. C. Robinson's *Our Early English Literature*. London.
 1888. F. Kluge's *Angelsächsisches Lesebuch*. Halle. Pp. 120-127. (2d ed., 1897; 3d ed., 1902. Pp. 132-139.)
 1891. J. W. Bright's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*. New York. Pp. 149-159. (3d ed., revised, 1894.)
 1897. C. L. Crow's *Maldon and Brunnanburh*. Boston. Pp. 1-12.

Part of the text is printed in Zupitza's *Alt- und mittenglisches Übungsbuch* (5th ed., 1897; 6th ed., 1902).

III TRANSLATIONS

English

1826. Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*. London. (Prose, beginning with l. 17 of the poem.) Pp. xc-xcvi.
 1885. W. C. Robinson's *Early English Literature*. London.
 1887. H. W. Lumsden's article in *Macmillan's Magazine*. 55, 371 ff. (Reprinted in Cook and Tinker's *Select Translations from Old English Poetry*. Boston, 1902.)
 1889. J. M. Garnett's *Elene, Judith, Athelstan, etc.* Boston. (Enlarged edition, 1900.)
 1892. There is an excellent, spirited verse rendering in rhyming couplets of seven feet, by W. R. Sims, in *Modern Language Notes*, vol. VII, pp. 275-286.

1902. J. L. Hall's *Judith, Phoenix and other Anglo-Saxon Poems Translated, etc.* New York, Boston, Chicago. [1902.]

German

German versions are to be found in Körner's *Einleitung*, Heilbronn, 1880, and in U. Zernial's *Das Lied von Byrhtnoth's Fall*. Berlin, 1887.

IV CRITICISM, LANGUAGE, METRE, HISTORY, ETC.

U. Zernial in the treatise above mentioned gives an analysis of the language of the poem and of the light it throws on contemporary English life, as well as notes on the metre, and an appreciation of its poetical qualities.

D. Abegg, *Zur Entwicklung der historischen Dichtung bei den Angelsachsen*, Strassburg, 1894, discusses in detail the versification and phraseology of the poem and furnishes tables of words and phrases found also in the older epic poetry. This is an able and suggestive treatise.

See further Haack, *Zeugnisse zur altenglischen Heldensage*, Kiel, 1892; J. G. Foster's *Judith, etc.*, Strassburg, 1892; and for metre, Rieger, *Die alt- und angelsächsische Verskunst*; Heinzel, *Über den Stil der altgermanischen Poesie (Quellen und Forschungen, Heft X)*; and Sievers, *P. B. Beiträge*, X, 209-314, 451-520; *Altgermanische Metrik*, Halle, 1893.

No thorough examination of the dialect and 'grammar' of the poem has yet appeared.

E. A. Freeman in his *Norman Conquest* gives a spirited account of the battle of Maldon and a paraphrase of the poem. For Byrhtnoth's life and his connection with Ramsay and Ely, all that is known is brought together with much erudition and critical acumen by F. Liebermann in his article *Zur Geschichte Byrhtnoths (Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen, vol. 101, p. 15)* where various points connected with the poem are incidentally discussed. Compare also Freeman, *N. C.*, vol. I, and C. Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel*, vol. II, p. 175.

The Histories of Ramsay and Ely, containing accounts of Byrht-

noth's visits to the monasteries and his death, are printed in vol. III. of Thomas Gale's *Historiæ Britannicæ Scriptores*.
 The *Life of Oswald* is printed in *The Historians of the Church of York*, by J. Raine.

II SHORT POEMS FROM THE SAXON CHRONICLE

I MANUSCRIPTS

These poems occur in the various MSS. of the Chronicle, now six in number. A seventh formerly existed, Cott. Otho B xi, but it was burnt in 1731. Its text is preserved in Wheloc's edition.

The extant MSS. are : —

1. **The Parker MS.**, in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, belonging originally to Christ Church, Canterbury. Written in various hands. From 892 to 1001 the entries are almost contemporary. Ends 1070.
2. **Cott. Tib. A vi**, in the British Museum, like all the other extant Cotton MSS. This is also a Canterbury MS., but had its origin in the Abbey of Abingdon in Berkshire. Written about 1000 in one hand. Ends 977.
3. **Cott. Tib. B i**, also came originally from Abingdon. Written in several hands. The last part perhaps contemporary, or written soon after the events. Ends 1066.
4. **Cott. Tib. B iv**. In various hands; written towards the end of the eleventh century, probably at Evesham in Worcestershire. Ends 1080.
5. **Laud 636**, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Originally from Peterborough. Written in the first half of the twelfth century, in several hands. Ends 1154.
6. **Cott. Domit. A viii.**, from Canterbury. Written, in one hand, towards end of eleventh century. Ends 1058, where the MS. is mutilated.

Poems I (*Battle of Brunnanburh*) and II are found in MSS. 1, 2*, 3, 4; IIIa and IIIb in 1, 2*, 3; IV and V in 3*, 4.

The text of the present edition is based on the MS. marked in each case with an asterisk. For further details of the MSS. of the Chronicle and a discussion of their relations to each other and their archetypes, consult Plummer, vol. II, Introduction.

II EDITIONS

These songs have been printed in the various editions of the Chronicle. Three may be mentioned : —

1643. A. Wheloc, *Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ gentis Anglorum libri V. Cantabrigiæ*, MDCXLIII.

1861. B. Thorpe, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. London (containing the text of all the MSS.).

1892-1899. C. Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel, with Supplementary Extracts from the Others*. Two vols. Oxford, 1892 (Text), and 1899 (Introduction and Notes).

The Battle of Brunnanburh, the best known of these poems, has also been frequently reprinted in histories of English literature and in Anglo-Saxon Readers.

For a list of such editions see Wülker's *Grundriss*, to which add, as noted above, p. 46, F. Kluge, *Lesebuch*, 1st ed., pp. 118-120; 3d ed., pp. 130-132. J. W. Bright, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, pp. 146-148. W. C. Robinson, *Introduction*. C. L. Crow, *Maldon and Brunnanburh*, pp. 13-17.

The other poems have been less often printed; they are to be found in Robinson's edition. The various readings of the MSS. and editors' emendations will be found in Grein-Wülcker's *Bibliothek*, vol. I, pp. 374-388.

III TRANSLATIONS

Translations into English of the B. of B. are numerous; a few may be here noted : —

B. Thorpe, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, vol. II.

Sharon Turner, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. III.

H. Morley, *English Writers*, vol. I.

J. Garnett, *Elene, Athelstan and Byrhtnoth Translated*.

Tennyson's *Works*, vol. VII, p. 187 ff.

W. C. Robinson, *Our Early English Literature*.

J. L. Hall, *Judith, Phoenix*, etc.

There are German versions in Ettmüller's *Scopes Vidsidh*, 1839; Körner's *Einleitung*, 1880; also in B. ten Brink's *Geschichte der englischen Literatur*, vol. I. There is a Danish trans. by J. Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, III.

The smaller poems are also translated in Robinson's edition.

IV CRITICISM, HISTORY, ETC.

L. Abegg, *Zur Entwicklung der historischen Dichtung bei den Angelsachsen*, deals in detail with the versification and language of these poems as well as of the *Battle of Maldon*, and examines their connection with the earlier epic poetry.

T. G. Foster, *Judith, Studies*, etc., pp. 100-103.

Plummer's edition of the *Chronicle* contains in vol. II a mass of varied and interesting information on the persons and places mentioned in the songs.

J. R. Green's *Conquest of England* should be read for an account of the events that led up to the Battle of Brunanburh.

The site of the battle is discussed by Plummer; in the *Athenæum*, Nos. 3016, 3017, 3020, 3023; the *Antiquary*, vol. XII, 168, 286; in *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, Vol. V (1889); and in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, vol. VI, 161.

III SONGS IN IRREGULAR METRE

These songs are printed in the editions of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and are discussed by Abegg, *op. cit.*; by H. Trautmann in *Anglia*, vol. II, pp. 166-173, and vol. VII, *Anzeiger* 211 ff.; and by F. Kluge in *P. B. Beiträge*, vol. IX, 422, *Zur Geschichte des Reimes im Altgermanischen*.

Glossary

[The order of words is strictly alphabetical, æ coming between ad and af, but initial ȝ following t. Both ȝ and þ are represented by ȝ in all cases. Roman numerals indicate the class of ablaut verbs; wk. 1, etc., that of the weak verbs; rd., the reduplicating; prp., the preteritive present verbs; anv., the anomalous verbs. When the designations of mood and tense are omitted, 'ind. pres.' is to be understood, unless some other designation has just preceded; when of mood only, supply 'ind.' if no other has preceded, otherwise the latter.]

A.

ā, adv., *always, ever*, M. 315, v. 15.

ābēodan, II. w. d., *announce*, pret. 3s. ābēad, M. 27; imper. 2s. ābēod, M. 49.

ābrēoðan, II., *fail*, opt. 3s. ābrēoðe, M. 242.

ac, conj., *but*, M. 82, 252, etc.

ācwellan, wk. 1, *slay*, pret. 3s. ācwealde, iv. 8; pp. npm. iv. 15.

ācweccan, wk. 1, *shake*, pret. 3s. ācwehte, M. 255, 310.

ādræfan, wk. 1, *drive*

away, pp. ādræfed, iib. 24.

æfre, adv., *ever, at any time*, M. 271, i. 66.

æftan, adv., *from behind*, i. 63.

æfter, prep. w. d., *after*, M. 65.

æghwilc, pron., *each, every*, nsm. M. 234.

ægðer, 1) pron. *each* (of two), *either*, M. 133. 2) conj., æg[ȝ]er . . . and, *both . . . and*, M. 224.

ælc, pron., *each, every*, asn. iv. 16.

ænig, pron., *any*, nsm. M. 70; nsf. M. 195.

ær, 1) adv., *before*, M. 60,

- 158, etc.; comp. *æror*, ii. 9; sup. *ærost*, M. 124; *ærest*, M. 186; *ðā . . . ærest*, as soon as, M. 5. 2) conj., *before*; w. opt. M. 61, 279, 300.
- ærende*, n., *errand, message*, as. *ærænde*, M. 28.
- ærnan*, wk. 1, *make to run, gallop*, pret. 3 p. *ær[n]-don*, M. 191. [Causative from *iernan*.]
- æses*, n., *carrion*, gs. *æses*, M. 107, i. 63.
- æsc*, m., *spear of ash wood*, as. M. 43, 310.
- æschere*, m., *spear army*, (*Danish*) *army*, M. 69.
- æscholt*, n., *ash spear-shaft*, as. M. 230.
- æt*, prep. w. d., 1) *at, in*, M. 81, 119, 145, 212, iv. 24; *æt ðære [ðearfe]*, M. 201; cf. M. 307; *æt hilde*, M. 48, 55, 123, 223, 288; *æt gūðe*, M. 285, i. 44; *æt sace*, i. 42; cf. i. 4; *æt campe*, i. 8; *æt ðām wigplegan*, M. 268; *æt ðām wige*, M. 10; *æt getohte*, M. 104. 2) *from*, M. 39.
- ætforan*, prep. w. d., *in front of*, M. 16.
- æðele*, adj., *noble*, nsm. M. 280; wk. *æðela*, v. 24; nsf. *æðele*, i. 16; dsm. *æðelum*, v. 13, 31; asm. *æðelne*, v. 27; wk. *æðelan*, M. 151.
- æðeling*, m., *nobleman, prince*, i. 3, 58; iv. 1, 16.
- æðelo*, f., *noble birth, descent*, as. M. 216.
- ætsomne*, adv., *together*, i. 57.
- ætterne*, adj., *poisoned*, nsm. M. 146; asm. *ættrynne*, M. 47.
- ætwtitan*, i., *reproach*, M. 220, 250.
- ætȳwan*, wk. 1, *show*, pp. *ætȳwed*, iib. 29.
- æwiscmōd*, adj., *humiliated, defeated*, npm. *æwiscmōde*, i. 56.
- æfeallan*, rd., *fall*, pp. *æfeallen*, M. 202.
- āflȳman*, wk. 1, *put to flight*, pret. 3s. *āflȳmde*, M. 243.
- āfyllan*, wk. 1, *fell, bring low*, pp. *āfyllled*, i. 67, iib. 18.
- āfȳsan*, wk. 1, *cause to hasten, drive away*, M. 3. [fūs.]
- āgælan*, wk. 1 w. g., *neg-*

- lect*, pret. 3s. āgælde, v. 33.
- āgan, prp., *own, have*, ūpgang āgan, *be allowed to approach*, M. 87; 1s. āh, M. 175; pret. 3s. āhte, M. 189.
- āgangan, rd., *go by, elapse*, pp. āgangen, iia. 10.
- āgyfan, v., *give*, pret. 3s. āgeaf, M. 44; pp. āgyfen, M. 116.
- āhebban, vi., *raise, lift*, pret. 3s. āhōf, M. 130, 244; 3p. āhōfon, M. 213; pp. āhafen, M. 106.
- āhte, see āgan.
- āiernan, iii., *run by, elapse*, pp. āurnen, iia. 16.
- aldor, m., *lord*, iib. 12.
- ālȳfan, wk. 1, *allow*, M. 90.
- ālȳsan, wk. 1, *release*, pret. 3s. ālȳsde, ii. 11.
- āmyrran, wk. 1, *check, restrain*, pret. 3s. āmyrde, M. 165.
- ān, adj., *one*, asm. ānne, M. 117, 226; wk. nsm. āna, *alone, only*, M. 94.
- and, (ond,) conj., *and*; passim; always abbreviated in the form ȳ, except once, on[d], iia. 20.
- andlang, adj., asm. andlangne dæg, *the whole day long*, i. 21.
- andswaru, f., *answer*, as. andsware, M. 44.
- angin, n., *beginning, enterprise*, M. 242.
- ānræd, adj., *resolute*, nsm. M. 44, 132.
- ār, m., *messenger*, M. 26.
- ārhwæt, adj., *eager for glory, gallant*, npm. ārhwate, i. 73.
- āsceacan, vi., *shake*, pret. 3s. āscēoc, M. 230.
- āsecgan, wk. 3, *say*, pret. 3s. āsæde, M. 198.
- āswebban, wk. 1, *put to sleep, kill*, pp. npm. āswefede, i. 30.
- āurnen, see āiernan.

B.

- bæc, n., *back*; as. ofer bæc, *back*, M. 276.
- bæð, n., *bath*, as. iib. 26.
- baldlice, adv., *boldly*, M. 311; sup. baldlicost, M. 78.
- bana, wk. m., *slayer*, M. 299.
- be, prep. w. d., 1) *by, near*, M. 152, 318, 319; big,

- M. 182. 2) *by, according to*; be naman, *by name*, iib. 32; be ðām, *thereby*, M. 9.
- beadu, f., *battle*, ds. beaduwe, M. 185.
- beaduræs, m., *onslaught*, M. 111.
- beaduweorc, n., *warlike deed*, gp. beadoweorca, i. 48.
- bēag, m., *ring, collar, bracelet*, ap. bēagas, M. 31, 160.
- bēahgifa, wk. m., *ring-giver, patron*, iib. 10; bēaggifa, i. 2; as. bēahgifan, M. 290.
- bealulēas, adj., *harmless, innocent*, nsm. v. 15.
- bearn, n., *child*, M. 92, 209, etc.; np. M. 186, 111a. 7, iib. 4.
- becuman, iv., *come*, pret. 3s. becōm, v. 22, 25; 3p. becōmon, M. 58.
- befæstan, wk. 1, *entrust*, pret. 3s. befæste, v. 29.
- beforan, prep. w. d., *before*, i. 67.
- bēgen, pron., *both*, M. 182, 191, 291, 305; i. 57.
- begietan, v., *occupy*, pret. 3p. begēaton, i. 73.
- behindan, prep. w. d., *behind*, i. 60.
- benc, f., *bench*, ds. bence, M. 213.
- bendan, wk. 1, *bind, put in bonds*, pret. 3s. bende, iv. 9.
- bēon, anv., *be*, M. 185; 1s. eom, M. 179, 317; 2s. eart, M. 36; 3s. is, M. 31, etc.; pret. 1s. wæs, M. 217, 3s. M. 23, etc.; neg. næs, M. 325; pl. wæron, M. 110, etc.; opt. pres. 3s. sȳ, M. 215; pret. 3s. wære, M. 195, 240, iv. 5.
- beorgan, III. w. d., *protect, save*, pret. 3p. burgon, M. 194.
- beorht, adj., *bright*, nsf. i. 15.
- beorn, m., *man*, i. 45; gs. beornes, M. 131, 160; ds. beorne, M. 154, 245; as. beorn, M. 270; np. beornas, M. 92, 111, 182, 111 a. 5; gp. beorna, M. 257, i. 2, 111 b. 10; dp. beornum, M. 101; ap. beornas, M. 17, 62, 277, 305, 311.
- bēot, n., *boast*, as. M. 15,

- 213; on *bēot*, *boastfully*,
M. 27.
- bēotian*, wk. 2, *boast*, pret.
3s. *bēotode*, M. 290.
- beran*, iv., *bear, carry*, M.
12, 62; pret. 3p. *bāron*,
M. 99; opt. pret. 3p.
bēron, M. 67.
- berēafian*, wk. 2, *deprive*,
pp. *berēafod*, iib. 28;
w. d., v. 16.
- berstan*, iii., *burst, be
broken*, pret. 3s. *bærst*,
M. 284.
- bestandan*, vi., *stand by*,
pret. 3p. *bestōdon*, M.
68.
- beswican*, i., *deceive*, pp.
apm. *beswicene*, M. 238.
- betera*, adj., comp. of *gōd*,
better, nsn. *betere*, M.
31; npm. *beteran*, i.
48 (w. g. of respect).
- bewegan*, v., *kill*, pp. *be-
[we]gen*, M. 183.
- bewerian*, wk. 2, *guard,
protect*, pret. 3s. *bewe-
rode*, v. 24.
- biddan*, v., *ask, pray;
order, bid*, pret. 3s. *bæd*,
M. 20, 128, 170, 257;
3p. *bædon*, M. 87, 262,
306.
- big*, see *be*.
- bill*, n., *two-edged sword*,
as. M. 162; dp. *billum*,
M. 114.
- billgeslyht*, n., *striking
with swords, battle*, gs.
billgeslyhtes, i. 45.
- bindan*, iii., *bind*, pp. asm.
gebundenne, iv. 18.
- bisceop*, m., *bishop*; iib.
14.
- biter*, adj., *fierce, dire*,
nsm. M. 111; wk. *se
bitera*, v. 26; apm.
bitere, M. 85.
- blandenfex*, adj., *grey-
haired, old*, nsm. i. 45.
- blendan*, wk. 1, *blind, de-
stroy the sight of*, pret. 3s.
blende, iv. 9, 19.
- blind*, adj., *blind*, asm.
blindne, iv. 20.
- blis*, f., *joy*, ns. iia. 5; as.
blisse, iib. 36.
- blissian*, wk. 2, *rejoice*, opt.
prs. 3p. *blission*, iv. 14.
- blīðe*, 1) adj. *joyful, glad*,
comp. *blīðra*, M. 146.
2) adv., *joyfully*, iv. 14.
- blīðemōd*, adj., *merry,
gladsome*, nsm. v. 15.
- blōdig*, adj., *bloody, blood-
stained*, asm. *blōdigne*,
M. 154.
- bōc*, f., *book*, np. *bēc*, i. 68.

- boda**, wk. m., *messenger*, *envoy*, ns. M. 49.
- boga**, wk. m., *bow*, np. bogan, M. 110.
- bord**, n., *shield*, ns. M. 110; gs. *bordes*, M. 284; as. bord, M. 15, 42, 131, 245, 270, 309; gp. *borda*, M. 295; dp. *bordum*, M. 101; ap. bord, M. 62, 283.
- bordweall**, m., *wall of shields*, as. M. 277, i. 5 [cf. *Beowulf* 3118, 'scildweall'].
- bōsm**, m., *bosom*, ds. bōsme, i. 27.
- brād**, adj., *broad*, asm. wk. brāda[n], ii. 5; asn. brād, M. 15, 163; apn. brāde, i. 71.
- brecan**, iv., *break, break through*, pret. 3s. bræc, M. 277; pp. brocen, M. 1.
- bregdan**, III., *pluck, draw*, pret. 3s. bræd, M. 154, 162.
- brego**, m., *leader, chief*, ns. i. 33, iiib. 36.
- brēme**, adj., *illustrious*, gs. brēmes, iiia. 12.
- brēost**, n., *breast*, dp. brēostum, M. 144, iiib. 20.
- bricg**, f., *bridge, gangway*, as. brice, M. 74, 78.
- bricgweard**, m., *bridge-guard*, ap. bricgweardas, M. 85.
- brim**, m. n., *sea, water*, np. brymmas, v. 12; ap. brimu, i. 71.
- brimliðend**, m., *sea-farer*, gp. brimliðendra, M. 27.
- brimmann**, m., *sea-man, sea-farer*, np. brimmen, M. 295; gp. brimmanna, M. 49.
- brimstrēam**, m., *sea-stream, estuary*, as. ii. 5.
- bringan**, wk. 1 irreg., *bring*, pret. 3s. brōhte, iv. 20 (cf. *Siev. Gr.* 3 407 n. 15).
- brōðor**, m., *brother*, ns. M. 282, i. 2; np. brōðru, M. 191.
- brūcan**, II. w. g., *enjoy*, i. 63.
- brūneccg**, adj., *brown-edged*, asn. M. 163 [cf. *Beowulf* 1546].
- brytnian**, wk. 2, *distribute*, pret. 3s. britnod[e], v. 7; 3p. bry[t]nodan, v. 21.
- bryttigean**, wk. 2, *dispose of, enjoy*, i. 60.
- būgan**, II., *turn, retire*, M.

- 276; pret. 3p. bugon, M. 185.
- burg, f., *walled town*, ds. byrig, iii a. 3; as. burh, M. 291; gp. burga, ii. 5.
- būrðēn, m., *chamberlain*, ds. būrðēne, M. 121.
- būtan, 1) prep. w. d., *with-out*, iv. 15. 2) conj., *except*, būtan hwā . . . genāme, M. 71; *but*, iiia. 13.
- byldan, wk. 1, *embolden*, *encourage*, opt. 3s. bylde, M. 234.
- byre, m., *son*, ns. v. 10.
- byre, m., *occasion*, *opportunity*, as. M. 121.
- byrigan, wk. 1, *bury*, pret. 3s. byrigde, iv. 22.
- byrnan, iii., *burn*, pres. p. byrnende, iiib. 20.
- byrne, wk. f., *corslet*, ns. M. 144, 284; as. byrnan, M. 163.
- bysig, adj., *busy*, npm. bysige, M. 110.
- C**
- cāf, adj., *active*, *bold*, asm. cāfne, M. 76.
- cāflīce, adv., *actively*, *boldly*, M. 153.
- camp, m., *fight*, ds. campe, i. 8.
- campstede, m., *battle-field*, ds. i. 29, 49.
- candel, f., *candle*, *lamp*, ns. Godes candel, *the sun*, i. 15.
- ceald, adj., *cold*, asn. cald M. 91, npm. ceald[e], v. 12.
- ceallian, wk. 2, *shout*, M. 91. [O. W. Scand. *kalla*.]
- cēgean, wk. 1, *call*, *name*, pres. 3p. cēgeað, iiia. 7.
- cellod, adj., *boat-shaped*, *hollow*, asn. M. 283.
- cempa, wk. m., *warrior*, ns. M. 119.
- cēne, adj., *bold*, nsm. M. 215; npm. M. 283; comp. nsf. cēnre, M. 312.
- ceorl, m., *free man of lowest rank*, *churl*, ns. M. 256; ds. ceorle, M. 132.
- cēosan, ii., *choose*, pret. 3s. cēas, iiib. 2.
- cīld, n., *child*, ns. iiib. 11.
- cīng, m., *king*, ns. i. 1, 35, 58; ii. 1, iii b. 2; cining, ii. 13; kyningc, v. 23; kyng, v. 15; kingc, v. 1; gs. cinges,

- iii a. 12, iv. 2; ds. kinge, iii a. 2, v. 13; np. ciningas, i. 29.
- clæne, adj., *clean, pure*, nsm. v. 23.
- clēofan, II., *split*, pret. 3p. clufon, M. 283, -an, i. 5.
- clypian, wk. 2, *call out*, pret. 3s. clypode, M. 25.
- cnear, m. *small ship, galley*, ns. i. 35. [O. Dan. *knarr*.]
- cnēowmæg, m., *kinsman*, dp. cnēomāgum, i. 8.
- cniht, m., *youth, servant*, ns. M. 9, 153.
- comēta, m., *comet*, as. iiib. 32.
- corðer, n., *multitude, company of men*, ds. corðre, iiia. 2.
- cræft, m., *skill*, as. iiib. 15.
- cræftglēaw, adj., *skilled, learned*, npm. cræftglēawe, iiib. 32.
- cræftig, adj., *skilled*, nsm. cræftig ræda, *skilled in counsel*, v. 5.
- cringan, III., *fall, perish*, inf. crin[c]gan, M. 292; pret. 3p. crungon, i. 10; cruncon, M. 302.
- crūdan, II., *press, hasten*, pret. 3s. crēad, i. 35.
- cuman, IV., *come*, pret. 3s. cōm, M. 65, i. 37, iv. 1; 3p. cōmon, iv. 12; pp. cumen, M. 104.
- cumbolgehnāst, n., *clash of standards, battle*, gs. cumbolgehnāstes, i. 49.
- cunnian, wk. 2, *prove, test*, M. 215.
- cweðan, v., *say*, pret. 3s. cwæð, M. 211, 255.
- cynerice, n., *kingdom*, ds. iiib. 11.
- cyn, n., *kin, clan*; ns. kynn, v. 18; gs. cynnes, M. 217, 266; ds. cynne, M. 76.
- cyrm, m., *noise, shouting*, ns. M. 107.

D

- dæd, f., *deed*, ns. iv. 11; dp. dædum, v. 33.
- dædfruma, wk. m., *doer of deeds, hero*, ns. ii. 3.
- dæg, m., *day*, ds. dæge, iiia. 6; as. dæg, i. 21, iiia. 8, iiib. 9; on dæg, *one day, once*, M. 198.
- dægweorc, n., *day's work*, gs. dægweorces, M. 148.

dælan, wk. 1, *deal out*, opt. pres. 1p. *hilde dælon*, *fight*, M. 33.

daroð, m., *spear, javelin*, as. M. 149, 255; gp. *daroða*, i. 54.

dēað, m., *death*, ns. v. 26. **dennade**, see *ðānian*.

dēop, adj., *deep*, asn. i. 55.

dēor, n., *animal*, as. i. 64.

dēore, adv., *cruelly*, v. 26.

dēore, adj., *dear, beloved*, instr. ns. v. 19.

dēormōd, adj., *fierce-hearted*, nsm. iib. 24.

derian, wk. 1 w. d., *harm*, M. 70.

dōm, m., *judgment, discretion*, as. M. 38; *glory*, M. 129.

dōn, anv., *do*, pret. 3s. *dyde*, M. 280; pp. *gedōn*, iv. 11.

drēam, m., *bliss, joy*, ap. *drēamas*, iib. 1.

dreng, m., *warrior*, gp. *drenga*, M. 149. [O. W. Scand. *drengr*.]

drēorig, adj., *bloody*, nsf. i. 54.

drēorlic, adj., *bloody*, comp. nsf. *drēorlicre*, iv. 11.

drihten, m., *Lord*, ns. M.

148, i. 1; gs. *drihtnes*, i. 16.

dūgan, prp., *avail, suffice*, pres. 3s. *dēah*, M. 48.

duguð, f., *benefit*, ds. *du-guðe*, M. 197.

dýre, adj., *dear, beloved*, nsm. ii. 3.

E

ēa, f., *river*, as. ii. 4.

ēac, conj., *also*, M. 11, i. 19, iib. 4; and . . .

ēac, i. 2; *swilce* . . .

ēac, i. 30, ii. 7; *ēc*, iv. 4.

ēadig, adj., *blessed*, dsm. wk. *ēadgan*, iia. 6.

eafora, wk. m., *child*, ns. ii. 13, iia. 17; ds. *eaforan*, i. 52; np. i. 7.

[**eahta**], num., *eight*, v. 20.

eahtoða, num., *eighth*, as. *eahtoðan*, iib. 9.

eald, adj., *old*, nsm. M. 310, i. 46; wk. *mīn ealda fæder*, M. 218; dsf. wk. *ealdan*, iia. 3; npm. *ealde*, i. 69; apn. M. 47.

ealdor, m., *chief, lord*, ns. M. 202, 222, 314; gs.

- ealdres, M. 53; ds. ealdre, M. 11.
ealdorlang, adj., *everlasting*, asm. ealdorlangne, i. 3.
ealdorman, m., *chief, magistrate*, ns. M. 219.
ealgian, wk. 2, *defend*, pret. 3pl. ealgodan, i. 9.
eall, adj., *all*, nsm. M. 314; nsn. v. 13; asf. ealle, M. 304, v. 31; npm. M. 63, 203, 207; gp. ealra, M. 174; dp. eallum, M. 216, 233, iii a. 6; apm. ealle, M. 231, 238, 320; apf. M. 196.
eard, m., *native place, home*, ds. earde, iib. 25, iv. 11; as. eard, M. 53, 58, 222, i. 73.
eargebland, m., *turmoil of waves, surge*, as. i. 26.
earh, adj., *cowardly*, nsm. M. 238.
earm, m., *arm*, as. M. 165.
earmlíce, adv., *pitiably*, iv. 15.
earn, m., *eagle*, ns. M. 107; as. i. 63.
eart, see *bēon*.
ēastan, adv., *from the east*, i. 69.
ēasteð, n., *river-bank*, ds. ēasteðe, M. 63. [ēa-stæð.]
ebba, wk. m., *ebb-tide*, ds. ebban, M. 65.
ēc, see *ēac*.
ēce, adj., *eternal*, gsm. ēces, i. 16.
ecg, f., *edge, blade*, ns., M. 60; dp. ecgum, i. 68; ecggum, i. 4.
efstan, wk. 1, *hasten*, pret. 3p. efston, M. 206.
eft, adv., *again, afterwards*, M. 201, etc.; eft ongēan, *once again*, M. 49, 156.
ēgbūend, m., *island-dweller*, np. iii a. 4; gp. ēgbūendra, iib. 37.
ēgland, n., *island*, ds. ēglande, i. 66.
ellen, n., *courage*, as. M. 211.
embe, prep. w. a., 1) *near*, M. 249, i. 5; æfre embe stunde, *ever and anon*, M. 271. 2) *concerning*, ymbe, M. 214.
engel, m., *angel*, np. englas, v. 27; gp. engla, M. 178, iib. 36.
ēode, see *gān*.
eoh, m., *war-horse, charger*, as. M. 189.

eom, see *bēon*.

ēoredcyst, f., *troop*, dp.

ēoredcystum, i. 21.

eorl, m., *chief, earl*, ns.

M. 6, 51, 89, 132, 146,

203, 233, iv. 3; gs.

eorles, M. 165; ds. eorle,

M. 28, 159, v. 31; np.

eorlas, i. 31, 73; gp.

eorla, i. 1, iiib. 12. [Cf.

Scand. *jarl*.]

eornoste, adv., *earnestly,*

desperately, M. 281.

eorðe, wk. f., *earth*; gs.

eorðan, iii b. 1, 37; ds.

M. 107, 126, 157, 233,

286, 303; as. v. 17.

ēðel, m., *own country,*

home, as. M. 52, iii b.

28, v. 24.

ēðelturf, f., *native coun-*

try, territory, ds. ēðel-

tyrf, iiib. 6.

F

fæder, m., *father*, ns. M.

218.

fæge, adj., *fated, doomed,*

nsm. M. 119; gsm.

fæges, M. 297; dsm.

wk. fægean, M. 125;

npm. fæge, M. 105, i.

12, 28.

fægere, adv., *nobly, well,*

M. 22.

fæhð, f., *feud, hostility*, as.

fæhðe, M. 225.

færsceaða, wk. m., *sudden*

(*dangerous*) *foe*, ds. færs-

sceaðan, M. 142.

fæste, adv., *firmly, steadily,*

M. 21, 103, 171, 301.

fæsten, n., *fastness, for-*

tress, as. M. 194.

fæstlice, adv., *firmly, reso-*

lutely, M. 82, 254.

fæstnian, wk. 2, *confirm,*

M. 35.

faran, vi., *go*, M. 88, 156.

feallan, rd., *fall, perish,*

M. 54, 105; pret. 3s.

fēoll, M. 119, 166, 286;

fēol, M. 126, 303; 3p.

fēollon, M. 111; fēollan,

i. 12.

fealo, adj., *yellow, pale*

brown, asm. fealone, i.

36.

fealohilte, adj., *with yel-*

low or golden hilt, nsn.

M. 166.

fela, adj. w. g., indecl.,

much, many, M. 73, 90;

feala, iiib. 18.

feld, m., *field*, ns. i. 12;

ds. felda, M. 241.

feoh, n., *cattle, money*, ds.

- fēo, iv. 8 ; as. feoh, M. 39.
- feohtan, III., *fight*, M. 16, 261 ; pret. 3s. feaht, M. 254, 277, 281, 298.
- feoht, n., *fight*, f[e]ohte, ns. M. 103.
- fēolheard, adj., *hard as a file*, apn. fēolhearde, M. 108.
- fēond, m., *enemy*, dp. fēondum, M. 103, 264 ; ap. fȳnd, M. 82.
- feor, adv., *far*, M. 3.
- feorh, m., *life*, gs. fēores, M. 260, 317 ; ds. fēore, M. 194, 259 ; as. feorh, M. 125, 142, 184, i. 36.
- feorhhūs, n., *life-house*, body, as. M. 297.
- [fēower], num., *four*, v. 6.
- fēran, wk. 1, *go, depart*, M. 41, 221.
- ferian, wk. 1, *go, depart*, M. 179 ; pret. 3p. feredon, *bore, carried*, v. 27.
- fēða, wk. m., *troop, company*, as. fēðan, M. 88.
- fife, num., *five*, i. 28, ii. 5.
- findan, III., *find*, pret. 3p. fundon, M. 85.
- flān, m., *arrow, dart*, gs. flānes, M. 71 ; as. flān, M. 269.
- flēam, m., *flight*, ds. flēame, M. 186, i. 37 ; as. flēam, M. 81, 254.
- flēogan, II., *fly*, M. 7, 109, 150, 275.
- flēon, II., *flee*, M. 247 ; pret. 3p. flugon, M. 194.
- flōd, m., *flood, high tide*, ns. M. 65, 72 ; as. sea, i. 36.
- flot, n., *deep water, sea*, as. M. 41, i. 35.
- flota, wk. m., *sailor, pirate*, as. flotan, M. 227 ; np. M. 72 ; gp. i. 32.
- flōwan, rd., *flow*, pres. p. flōwende, M. 65.
- flyht, m., *flight*, as. M. 71.
- folc, n., *people*, ns. M. 241 ; gs. folces, M. 202, i. 67 ; ds. folce, M. 227, 259, 323 ; as. folc, M. 22, 54.
- folcstede, m., *fighting-place of the people, battle-field*, ds. i. 41.
- folde, wk. f., *earth, ground*, ds. foldan, M. 166, iiib. 18 ; as. M. 54.
- folme, wk. f., *hand*, ds. folman, M. 108, 150 ; dp. M. 21.
- fōn, rd., *seize*, pret. 3s. tō wæpnum fēng, M. 10 ;

- fēng tō cynerīce, *succeeded to*, iiib. 10.
- for, prep. w. d., 1) *for*, M. 96, 259. 2) *in consequence of, owing to*, M. 64, 89, ii. 12.
- forbūgan, II. w. d., *flee from*, pret. 3s. gūðe forbēah, M. 325.
- ford, m., *ford*, ds. forda, M. 81; as. ford, M. 88.
- forgifan, v., *give*, pret. 3s. forgeaf, M. 139, 148.
- forgrindan, III., *crush, destroy*, pp. forgrunden, i. 18, 43.
- forgyldan, III., *pay for, avert by paying*, opt. 3p. forgyldon, M. 32.
- forheard, adj., *exceedingly hard*, asm. forheardne, M. 156.
- forhēawan, rd., *he-w down, slaughter*, pp. forhēawen, M. 115, 223, 288, 314.
- forhogian, wk. 2, *despise*, pret. 3s. forhogode, M. 254.
- forhtian, wk. 2, *fear*, opt. pret. 3p. forhtedon, M. 21.
- forlætan, rd., 1) *leave, abandon*. 2) *let*, M. 2 (1), forlæt[a]n, 208 (1); pret. 3s. forlēt, M. 187, i. 42, iiib. 3 (all 1), M. 149, 156, 321 (all 2).
- forma, adj., *foremost, first*, asm. forman, M. 77.
- formonig, adj., *very many*, nsm. formoni, M. 239.
- forsēon, v., *despise, scorn*, pp. forsawen, iiib. 22.
- forslēan, VI., *slay*, pp. for-slegen, i. 42.
- forð, adv., *forth, forwards*, M. 3 etc.
- forðan, adv., *therefore*, M. 241, iv. 4.
- forðgeorn, adj., *eager to advance, impetuous*, nsm. M. 281.
- forwegan, v., *slay*, pp. forwegan, M. 228.
- fōt, m., *foot*, gs. fōtes, M. 247; dp. fōtum, M. 119, 171.
- fōtmæl, n., *foot's length*, as. M. 275.
- fram, 1) prep. w. d., *from, away from* (motion), M. 185, 187, 193, 252, 316; (origin), i. 8; *since*, iiia. 12. 2) adv., *away*, M. 317.
- franca, wk. m., *lance, javelin*, ds. francan, M. 77; as. M. 140.

frēa, wk. m., *lord*, ds.
 frēan, M. 12, 16, 184,
 289, iiia. 15; as. M. 259.
 frēod, f., *goodwill, peace*,
 ds. frēode, M. 39.
 frēolic, adj., *free, noble*,
 nsm. v. 6, 22.
 frēond, m., *friend*, gp. frē-
 onda, i. 41; ap. frýnd,
 M. 229.
 frið, m., *peace, truce*, gs.
 friðes, M. 41; ds. friðe,
 M. 179; as. frið, M. 39,
 iv. 12.
 frōd, adj., *wise, old*, nsm.
 M. 140; frōd fēores, *ad-
 vanced in years*, M. 317;
 wk. frōda, i. 37, v. 29.
 fruma, wk. m., *origin*, ns.
 iiib. 21.
 frymdig, adj., *desirous*;
 nsm. ic eom frymdi tō ðē,
I beseech thee, M. 179.
 ful, adv., *fully, quite*, M.
 253, 311, iv. 23, 24;
 full, M. 153.
 furðor, comp. adv., *further*,
 M. 247.
 fūs, adj., *eager, ready*, nsm.
 M. 281.
 fyl, m., *destruction, death*,
 as. M. 71, 264.
 fylstan, wk. 1 w. d., *help*,
 M. 265.

fyrð, f., *army, militia*, ds.
 fyrde, M. 221.
 fyrdrinc, m., *warrior*, ns.
 M. 140.
 fyrmost, sup. adj., *foremost*,
first, nsm. M. 323.
 fýsan, wk. 1, *send forth*
rapidly, dart, pret. 3s.
 fýsde, M. 269.

G

gafol, n., *tribute*, ds. gafole,
 M. 32, 46; as. g[a]fol,
 M. 61.
 gān, anv., *go, come*, M. 247;
 pret. 3s. ēode, M. 132,
 159, 225, 297; 3p.
 ēodon, 260; imper. 2p.
 gāð, M. 93; opt. pret.
 3p. ēodon, M. 229.
 gangan, rd. (cf. Siev. Gr. 3
 396 n2), *go, march*, M.
 62, 170; reflex. wē
 willað . . . ūs to scype
 gangan, M. 40; opt.
 2p. gangon, M. 56.
 ganot, m., *gannet, seabird*,
 gs. ganotes bæð, i.e. *sea*,
 iiib. 26.
 gār, m., *dart, javelin*, ns.
 M. 296; ds. gāre, M.
 138; as. gār, M. 13, 134,
 154, 237, 321; dp.

- gārum, i. 18; ap. gāras, M. 46, 67, 109.
- gārberend, m., *javelin-bearer, warrior*, np. M. 262.
- gārmitting, f., *meeting of javelins, battle*, gs. gārmittinge, i. 50.
- gārreās, m., *rush of javelins, conflict*, as. M. 32.
- gāst, m., *spirit, soul*, ds. gāste, M. 176; as. gāst, v. 3.
- gē, pron., *you*, M. 32; d. ēow, M. 31; a. M. 41.
- geæðele, adj., *innate, natural*, nsn. i. 7.
- gearo, adj. *ready*, nsm. gear[o], M. 274; npm. gearowe, M. 72, 100.
- geatwe, fp., *trappings, armour*, d. geatwum, v. 22.
- gebædan, wk. 1, *compel*, pp. gebæded, i. 33, ii. 9.
- gebeorg, n., *defence*, ds. gebeorge, M. 31, 131, 245.
- gebētan, wk. 1., *make better, amend*, pret. 3s. gebētte, iib. 36.
- gebīdan, i., *meet with, experience*, pret. 1s. gebād, M. 174.
- gebræc, n., *breaking, crash*, ns. M. 295.
- gebrōðru, mp., *brothers*, M. 305; gebrōðor, i. 57.
- gebyrdtīd, f., *birth-time, birth*, ds. gebyrdtīde, iii a. 12.
- gebyrian, wk. 1, *suit, befit*, pret. 3s. gebyrede, iv. 22.
- gecamp, m., *fight*, ds. gecampe, M. 153.
- gecēosan, II., *choose*, pret. 3s. gecēas, M. 113.
- gecringan, III., *perish*, pret. 3s. gecranc, M. 250, 324. See cringan.
- gecwēðan, v. *speak, utter*, pret. 3s. gecwæð, M. 168.
- gecynde, adj., *natural, in-born*, asm. gecyndne, iii b. 15.
- gecȳðan, wk. 1, *make known*, M. 216.
- gedōn, anv., *do*, pp. M. 197.
- geealgian, wk. 2, *defend*, gealgean, M. 52.
- geearnung, f., *favour, reward*, ap. geeearnunga, M. 196.
- geendian, wk. 2, *end*, pret. 3s. geendode, iib. 1.

geēode, see gegān.

gefecgan, wk. 3, *seize*,
M. 160. (Cf. Siev. Gr.³
416n. 15b.)

gefeoht, n., *fight*, ds. ge-
feohte, M. 12, i. 28. See
feoht.

gefeohtan, III., *win by*
fighting, M. 129.

gefēra, wk. m., *comrade*,
attendant, ns. M. 280;
ap. gefēran, M. 170, 229,
iv. 7.

geflyman, wk. 1, *put to*
flight, pp. geflymed, i.
32.

geforðian, wk. 2, *carry*
out, *accomplish*, pp. ge-
forðod, M. 289.

gefræge, n., *inquiry*, *know-*
ledge, ds. mīne gefræge,
in my knowledge, as *I*
have heard, IIIa. 9, IIb.
16; wide g., *as is widely*
known, IIb. 34.

gefyllan, wk. 1 w. g., *de-*
stroy, *deprive of*, pp. ge-
fyllod, i. 41.

gegaderian, wk. 2, *assem-*
ble, pp. gegaderod, IIIa.
10.

gegān, anv., *ouerrun*, *in-*
vade, pret. 3s. geēode,
ii. 2.

gegangan, rd., *overcome*,
subdue, M. 59. See
gangan.

gegremian, wk. 2, *enrage*,
pp. gegremod, M. 138;
npm. gegremode, M. 296.

gegrindan, III., *grind*
sharp, pp. apm. gegrun-
dene, M. 109.

gehālgian, wk. 2, *hallow*,
consecrate, pp. to kinge
gehālgod, *consecrated*
king, IIIa. 2.

gehātan, rd., *vow*, *pro-*
mise, pres. 1s. gehāte, M.
246; pret. 3s. gehēt, M.
289, iv. 16.

gehealdan, rd., *hold*, M.
167.

gehende, prep. w. d., *near*,
M. 294, iv. 24.

gehlēapan, rd., *leap upon*,
pret. 3s. gehlēop, M. 189.

gehlystan, wk. 1, *listen*,
pret. 3p. gehlyston, M.
92.

gehwā, pron., *each one*, ds.
gehwām, III b. 36; as.
gehwane, i. 9.

gehwær, adv., *everywhere*,
IIb. 5.

gehwæðer, pron., *either*,
both, asf. gehwæðere, M.
112.

- gehwylic, pron., *each*, n.
M. 128, 257.
- gehȳran, wk. 1, *hear*, pres.
2s. gehȳrst, M. 45; pret.
1s. gehȳrde, M. 117.
- gelæstan, wk. 1, 1) *ac-
complish, carry out*. 2)
attend, serve, w. d., M.
11 (2); pret. 3s. gelæste,
M. 15 (1).
- gelettan, wk. 1, *hinder,
arrest*, pret. 3s. gelette,
M. 164, iv. 6.
- gelimpan, III., *happen*,
pret. 3s. gelamp, IIIA. 16.
- gelyfan, wk. 1, *believe*,
gerund tō gelyfenne, *to
be believed*, iv. 13.
- gemælan, wk. 1, *speak*,
pret. 3s. gemælde, M.
230, 244.
- gemāna, wk. m., *society,
meeting*, as. gemānan, i.
40.
- gemanian, wk. 2, *exhort*,
pp. apm. gemanode, M.
231.
- gemōt, n., *meeting, conflict*,
ns. M. 391; gs. gemōtes,
i. 50; as. gemōt, M.
199.
- gemunan, prp., *remember*,
pret. 3s. gemunde, M.
225; 3p. gemundon, M.
196; imper. 2p. w. g.
gemun[að], M. 212.
- genēat, m., *retainer, vas-
sal*, ns. M. 310.
- genehe, adv., *rapidly, fre-
quently*, M. 269. [Cf.
ge-neahhe.]
- generian, wk. 1, *rescue*,
save, pret. 3s. generede,
i. 36.
- geniman, IV., *take, receive*,
pret. 3s. genam, v. 26;
opt. pret. 3s. genāme,
M. 71.
- geond, prep. w. a., *over*,
throughout, IIIB. 33, v. 17.
- geong, adj., *young*, nsm.
M. 210; wk. geonga,
M. 155, III B. 8; asm.
geongne, i. 44; npm.
geonge, i. 29.
- georn, adj. w. g., *eager*,
nsm. æses georn, *greedy
for carrion*, M. 107;
npm. wīges georne, *eager
for battle*, M. 73.
- georne, adv., *eagerly, ear-
nestly*, M. 123, 206;
georne gesāwan, *clearly
saw*, M. 84.
- geornful, adj., *eager*, nsm.
M. 274.
- geornlice, adv., *eagerly*,
willingly, M. 265.

- geræcan**, wk. 1 irreg., *reach, hit*, pret. 3s. *geræhte*, M. 142, 158, 226.
gerædan, wk. 1, *plan, advise*, 2s. *gerædest*, M. 36; pret. 3s. *gerædde*, iv. 17.
geræde, n., *trappings, armour*, dp. *gerædum*, M. 190.
gerēnian, wk. 2, *adorn, ornament*, pp. *gerēnod*, M. 161.
gerīm, n., *number, total*, gs. *gerimes*, v. 7, 21.
gerȳman, wk. 1, *make room*, pp. *nū ēow is gerȳmed*, *room has been made for you*, M. 93.
gesceaft, f., *created thing, thing*, ns. i. 16.
gesēcan, wk. 1 irreg., *seek, make for*, M. 222; pret. 3s. *gesōhte*, M. 287; 3p. *gesōhtan*, i. 27.
gesecgan, wk. 3, *say*, pret. 3s. *gesæde*, M. 120.
gesellan, wk. 1, irreg., *give, give up*, pret. 3s. *gescalde*, M. 188; 3p. *gesealdon*, M. 184.
gesēman, wk. 1, *reconcile, satisfy*, M. 60.
gesēon, v., *see*, pret. 3p. *gesāwon*, M. 203.
geslēan, vi., *win by fighting*, pret. 3p. *geslōgan*, i. 4.
gestandan, vi., *stand*, gest[a]ndan, M. 171.
gesyrwan, wk. 1, *equip, arm*, pp. *gesyrwed*, M. 159.
getellan, wk. 1 irreg., *count*, pp. *geteled*, iia. 11.
getēon, ii., *instruct*, pp. nrm. *getogene*, iib. 7.
getoht, n., *battle*, ds. *getohte*, M. 104.
getrymman, wk. 1, *comfort, encourage*, pp. *getrymmed*, M. 22.
geðafian, wk. 2, *permit*, pret. 3s. *geðafode*, iv. 3.
geðanc, n., *mind, heart*, as. M. 13.
geðancian, wk. 2 w. d. and g., *thank*, 1s. *geðanc[i]e*, M. 173.
geðēon, i., *thrive*, pp. *wel geðungen*, *virtuous*, v. 9. (Cf. Siev. Gr.³, 383, n. 3, and 386, n. 2.)
geðolian, wk. 2, *endure*, M. 6.
geðrang, n., *throng, press*, ds. *geþrang[e]*, M. 299.

- geðring, n., *throng*, *turmoil*, as. iib. 27.
 geðungen, see geðeon.
 geunnan, prp. w. g., *grant*, opt. 2s. geunne, M. 176.
 gewadan, vi., *go*, *pass*, pret. 3s. gewōd, M. 157.
 gewalc, n., *tossing*, *rolling*, as. iib. 25.
 geweald, m., *power*, as. M. 178.
 geweorðan, iii., *take place*, pp. geworden, iia. 6, 19.
 gewinn, n., *fight*, ds. gewinne, M. 248, 302; as. gewinn, M. 214.
 gewinnan, iii., *win by fighting*, M. 125.
 gewitan, i., *go*, *depart*, pret. 3s. gewāt, M. 72, i. 35, iib. 8; reflex. iib. 14; 3p. reflex. gewitan him, i. 53.
 gewrecan, v., *avenge*, M. 208, 263.
 gewrit, n., *writing*, np. gewritu, *annals*, iia. 14.
 gewundian, wk. 2, *wound*, pp. gewundod, M. 135.
 gewyrcean, wk. 1, *irreg.*, *cause*, M. 264; flēam g., *take to flight*, M. 81.
 gif, conj., *if*, M. 34; gyf, M. 36, 196.
 gifan, v., *give*, pret. 3s. geaf, iib. 36.
 glēaw, adj., *wise*, *learned*, gp. glēawra, iii a. 10, iib. 19.
 glidan, i., *glide*, pret. 3s. glād, i. 15.
 gnornian, wk. 2, *lament*, M. 315.
 gnornung, f., *lamentation*, *grief*, ns. iib. 19.
 God, m., *God*, M. 94.
 gōd, adj., *good*, nsm. M. 315; v. 23; wk. gōda, iii b. 14; dsm. gōdum, M. 4; asm. wk. gōdan, M. 187; asn. gōd, M. 13, 237; apm. gōde, M. 170.
 gōd, n., *good*, *bliss*, gs. gōdes, M. 176.
 gold, n., *gold*, ds. golde, M. 35.
 gomolfeax, adj., *white-haired*, nsm. iib. 26.
 grædig, adj., *greedy*, asm. grædigne, i. 64.
 græg, adj., *grey*, asn. wk. græge, i. 64.
 gram, adj., *fierce*, *hostile*, npm. grame, M. 262; dp. gramum, M. 100.
 grēot, n., *sand*, *dust*, ds. grēote, M. 315.

grim, adj., *fierce*, nsm. M. 61.

grið, n., *truce*, as. M. 35.
[O. W. Scand.]

grund, m., *ground, land*,
as. M. 287; ap. grundas,
i. 15.

gryrelēoð, n., *song of horror*,
gp. gryrelēoða, M. 285.

guma, wk. m., *man, warrior*,
np. guman, M. 94,
i. 18; gp. gumena, i. 50.

gūð, f., *battle*, gs. gūðe,
M. 192; ds. M. 13, 94,
187, 285, 296, 321, i. 44;
gū[ð]e, M. 325.

gūðhafoc, m., *war-hawk*
(i.e. *eagle*), as. i. 64.

gūðplega, wk. m., *battle-*
sport, ns. M. 61.

gūðrinc, m., *warrior*, ns.
M. 138.

gyf, see gif.

gylpan, III. w. g., *boast*,
i. 44.

gylpword, n., *boastful*
word, dp. gylpwordum,
M. 274.

gȳman, wk. 1 w. g., *heed*,
care for, pret. 3p. gȳm-
don, M. 192.

gȳsel, m., *hostage*, ns. M.
265.

gyst, m., *stranger*, np.
gystas, M. 86.

gȳt, adv., *yet, still*, M. 168,
273, iv. 16; gēt, iia. 13;
gȳta, i. 66.

H

habban, wk. 3, *have*, M.
236; 2s. hafast, M. 231;
pret. 3s. hæfde, M. 13, etc.

hæft, m., *bond, captivity*,
as. iv. 6.

hæfteclamm, m., *fetter*,
bond, dp. hæfteclammum,
ii. 10.

hæleð, m., *man, warrior*,
ns. iiib. 13, 24, 26; np.
M. 214, iiib. 31; hælæð,
M. 249; gp. hæleða, M.
74, i. 25, v. 8.

hærran, see hearra.

hættian, wk. 2, *scalp*, pret.
3s. hættode, iv. 10.

hæðen, m. *heathen*, np.
hæðene, M. 55, 181; dp.
hæðenum, ii. 10.

hafenian, wk. 2, *grasp*,
pret. 3s. hafenode, M.
42, 309.

hafoc, m., *hawk*, as. M. 8.

hagosteald, adj., *unmar-*
ried, young, npm. hage-
stealde, v. 14.

- hāl**, adj., *whole, safe and sound*, npm. *hāle*, M. 292.
- hālig**, adj., *holy*, asm. *hā-ligne*, v. 3.
- hals**, m., *neck*, as. M. 141.
- hām**, m., *home*, ds. *hāme*, M. 292; as. *hām*, *home-wards*, M. 251; gp. *hāma*, iii b. 28; ap. *hāmas*, i. 10.
- hamelian**, wk. 2, *mutilate*, pret. 3s. *hamelode*, iv. 10.
- hamor**, m., *hammer*, gp. *hamora*, i. 6.
- hand**, f., *hand*, ns. M. 141; ds. *handā*, M. 149; as. *hand*, M. 112; dp. *handum*, M. 14; *handon*, M. 7.
- handplega**, wk. m., *hand-play, fighting*, gs. *handplegan*, i. 25.
- hār**, adj., *hoary, venerable*, nsm. M. 169; i. 39.
- hasopāda**, wk. m., *grey-coated one*, as. *hasopādan*, i. 62.
- hātan**, rd., 1) *bid, order*. 2) *name*, 3p. *hātað* (2), iib. 31; pret. 3s. *hēt* (1), M. 2, 62, 74, etc.; 3p. *hēton* (1), M. 30; pp. *hāten* (2), M. 75, 218.
- hē**, pron., *he*, M. 7, etc.; gs. *his*, M. 11, etc.; ds. *him*, M. 11, etc.; used as d. of ref. = *his*, M. 7, 119, 145; *for himself*, iib. 2; as. *hine*, M. 164, etc.
- hēahðungen**, adj., *distinguished, noble*, dsm. *hēahðungenum*, v. 30.
- healdan**, rd., *hold, maintain*, M. 14, 19, 41, 74, 102; opt. pret. 3p. *hēoldon*, M. 20.
- healf**, f., 1) *side*. 2) *half*, ds. *healfe* (1), M. 152, 318; as. (2), v. 8.
- heall**, f., *hall*, ds. *healle*, M. 214.
- hēanlic**, adj., *disgraceful*, nsn. M. 55.
- hēap**, m., *band, company*, ns. iia. 8.
- heard**, adj., *hard, fierce*, nsm. M. 130, iia. 18; gsn. *heardes*, M. 266, i. 25; asm. *heardne*, M. 167, 236; asf. *hearde*, M. 33; asn. *heard*, M. 214; comp. nsm. *heardra*, M. 312.
- heardlice**, adv., *fiercely*, M. 261.
- hearm**, m., *grief, affliction*, gp. *hearma*, M. 223.

- hearra**, wk. m., *lord*;
heorra, M. 204; ds.
hærran, v. 32.
heaðolind, f., *linden war-*
shield, ap. heaðolin[d]a,
 i. 6.
hēawan, rd., *heaw, slay*,
 pret. 3s. hēow, M. 324;
 3p. hēowon, M. 181;
 hēowan, i. 6, 23.
helsceaða, wk. m., *hellish*
destroyer, fiend, np. hel-
 sceaðan, M. 180.
hēo, pron., *she, it*, a. hīe,
 iiii. 4; hī, M. 180.
heofon, m., *heaven*, gp.
 heofona, iii b. 35; dp.
 heofonum, M. 172.
heonon, adv., *hence*, M.
 246.
heorte, wk. f., *heart*, M.
 312; ds. heortan, M.
 145.
heorðgenēat, m., *hearth-*
comrade, follower, np.
 heorðgenēatas, M. 204.
heorðwerod, n. *household*
retainers, as. M. 24.
hēr, adv., *here*, M. 36, etc.;
 referring to a date, *in this*
year, i. 1 etc.
here, m., *army*, gs. herges,
 i. 31; ds. here, M. 292.
hereflȳma, wk. m., *fugi-*
- tive*, ap. hereflȳman, i.
 23.
heregeatu, f., *accoutre-*
ments, as. M. 48.
herelāf, f., *remnant of an*
army, dp. herelāfum, i. 47.
hettend, m., *hater, enemy*,
 np. i. 10.
hī, pron., *they*, M. 19, etc.;
 hīe, i. 8, 48, 51; g. *their*,
of them, hyra, M. 20, etc.,
 M. 70, etc.; heora, i. 47;
 d. him, M. 197, etc.; a.
 hī, M. 127, etc.; reflex.
 M. 82, 283; hīe, ii. 11.
hicgan, wk. 3, *hope, trust*,
 M. 4.
hider, adv., *hither*, M. 57,
 i. 69, iv. 2.
hīe, see hēo, hī.
hige, m., *thought, purpose*,
courage, M. 312; ds.
 M. 4.
higeglēaw, adj., *wise*,
 npm. higeglēawe, iiib. 31.
hild, f., *battle*, ds. hilde, M.
 8, 48, 55, 123, 223, 288,
 324; as. [h]ilde, M. 33.
hilderinc, m., *warrior*, M.
 169, i. 39.
hindan, adv., *from behind*,
 i. 23.
hiredmann, m., *member of*
a chief's household, clans-

- man*, np. hiredmen, M. 261.
- hit*, pron., *it*, M. 66, etc., used superfluously with *ðe*, M. 190.
- hlāford*, m., *lord*, M. 135, 189, 224, 240, v. 1; ds. *hlāforde*, M. 318.
- hlāfordlēas*, adj., *deprived of one's lord, masterless*, nsm. M. 251.
- hlēo*, n., *shelter, protector*, M. 74, ii. 12.
- hlēoðrian*, wk. 2, *sound*, pret. 3s. *hlēoðrode*, iv. 5.
- hlihhan*, vi., *laugh*, i. 47; pret. 3s. *hlōh*, M. 147.
- hogian*, wk. 2, *givethought, intend*, pret. 3s. w. g. M. 133; 3p. *hogodon*, M. 123; opt. pret. 3s. *hogode to wīge*, M. 128.
- hold*, adj., *devoted, loyal*, sup. asn. *holdost*, M. 24.
- holdlice*, adv., *faithfully, loyally*, v. 14, 32.
- holt*, n., *wood, copse*, gs. *holtes*, M. 8.
- hord*, n., *treasure*, as. i. 10.
- hors*, n., *horse*, as. M. 2.
- hræfn*, m., *raven*, as. i. 61; np. [h]remmas, M. 106.
- hrāw*, n., *corpse, carrion*, as. i. 60.
- hrēam*, m., *noise, din*, M. 106.
- hrēman*, wk. 1, *proclaim aloud, boast*, i. 39.
- hrēmig*, adj. w. g., *rejoicing, exulting*, npm.
- hrēmge*, i. 59 (MS. *hrēmige*).
- hremmas*, see *hræfn*.
- hrēowlice*, adv. *miserably*, iv. 8.
- hring*, m., *ring*, ap. *hringas*, M. 161.
- hringloca*, wk. m., *coat of ring-mail*, ap. *hringlocan*, M. 145.
- hrūse*, wk. f., *earth*, as. *hrūsan*, iiib. 35.
- hū*, conj. adv., *how*, M. 19.
- hungor*, m., *hunger*, iii b. 35.
- hwā*, 1) interr. pron., *who*, M. 124, 215. 2) indef. pron., *anyone, a man*, M. 71; asm. *hwæne, a certain one*, M. 2.
- hwæl*, m., *whale*, gs. *hwæles*, iiib. 28.
- hwæanne*, conj. adv. w. opt., *when, until*, M. 67.
- hwæt*, interr. pron., *what*, M. 45; used as exclam., *lo!* M. 231.

hwil, f., *time, while*, as. used in adv. phrases as, *ealle hwile, all the while*, M. 304; *ðā hwile ðe, as long as*, M. 14, 83, 235, 272, iv. 21; dp. *hwilon . . . hwilon, at one time . . . at another*, M. 270.

hwit, adj., *white*, asm. *hwīt* (for *hwītne*), i. 63.

hȳnan, wk. 1, *abase, defeat*, M. 180; pret. 3s. *hȳnde*, M. 324.

hȳran, wk. 1, *hear*; w.d., *obey*, pret. 3s. *hȳrde*, v. 32; 3p. *hȳrdon*, v. 14.

hyrde, m., *shepherd, guardian*, gs. *hyrdes*, iia. 13.

hyrnednebbā, wk. m., *horny-beaked*, as. *hyrnednebban*, i. 62.

hyse, m., *young man, warrior*, M. 152; gs. *hysses*, M. 141; np. *hys[s]as*, M. 123; *hyssas*, M. 112; gp. *hyssa*, M. 2, 128; ap. *hyssas*, M. 169.

I

ic, pron., *I*, M. 117, etc.; d. *mē*, M. 55, etc.; a. M. 29, etc.

in, 1) prep. w. a., *in, at*, v. 31. 2) adv., *in, inside*, M. 58, 157; inn, iv. 2.

innan, prep. w. a., *into*, v. 28.

inwitta, wk. m., *crafty one*, i. 46.

īren, n., *iron, iron weapon*, M. 253.

is, see *bēon*.

Iulius, m., *July*, as. iib. 8.

K

kingc, kyng, see *cing*.

kyneðrymm, m., *kingly glory*, ds. *kyneðrymme*, v. 5.

kynn, see *cyn*.

kyst, f., *virtue*, dp. *kystum*, v. 23.

L

lædan, wk. 1, *lead*, M. 88; pret. 3s. *lædde*, iv. 17.

læne, adj., *perishable, transitory*, asn. iib. 4.

læran, wk. 1, *instruct, exhort*, pret. 3s. *lærde*, M. 311.

lærg, m.?, *rim (of shield)*, as. M. 284. (MS. *lærig*.)

lætan, rd., *let, cause*, pret.

3s. lēt, M. 7, 140; 3p.

lēton, M. 108.

lāf, f., *what is left, remnant*, i. 54; ds. tō lāfe, *left, remaining over*, iia. 13; dp. hamora lāfum, *results of hammer-work, swords*, i. 6.

lagustrēam, m., *tidal flow, tide*, np. lagustrēamas, M. 66.

land, n., *land*, gs. landes, v. 20; *ground*, M. 90, 275; ds. lande, M. 99, v. 16 (for landes?); as. land, i. 9, 27, 59, v. 25.

lang, adj., *long*, nsm. wk. langa, *tall*, M. 273; nsn. lang, M. 66? used as adv. v. 16; asf. lange, ii. 11.

lāst, m., *footstep, track*, as. on lāst, *in the track of, behind*, i. 22.

lāð, adj., *hateful, hostile*, dsf. lāðere, M. 90; npm. l[ā]ðe, M. 86; gp. lāðra, i. 9; dp. lāðum, i. 22; comp. asn. lāðre, M. 50.

lecgan, wk. 1, *lay*; pret. 3p. on lāst legdon, *fol-*

lowed the track, pursued, i. 22.

lendan, wk. 1, *land*, pret. 3s. lende, iv. 19.

leng, comp. adv. *longer*, M. 171.

lēod, mf., *people*, as. lēode, v. 25; np. i. 11; gp. lēoda, iii b. 4; dp. lēodum, M. 50; lēodon, M. 23; ap. lēoda, M. 37.

lēof, adj., *dear*, dsm. wk. lēofan, M. 319, iv. 13; asm. lēof[n]e, M. 7; lēofne, M. 208; sup. nsn. ðær him lēofost wæs, *where he liked best*, M. 23.

lēoht, n., *light*, as. iiib. 2, v. 28; gp. lēohta, iii a. 13.

licgan, v., *lie*, reflex. M. 319; 3s. ligeð, M. 222; lið, M. 232; pret. 3s. læg, M. 157, 204, 227, 294, i. 17; l[æ]g (MS. leg), M. 276; 3p. lāgon, M. 112, 183, i. 28; opt. pret. 3s. læge, M. 279; reflex. M. 300.

lid, n., *ship*, gs. lides, i. 27, 34.

lidmann, m., *ship-man, sailor*, np. lidmen, M.

99; gp. lidmanna, M. 164.
 lif, n., *life*, ds. life, iib. 9; as. lif, M. 208, iib. 4.
 lihtan, wk. 1, *alight*, pret. 3s. lihte, M. 23.
 lind, f., *linden shield*, as. linde, M. 244; ap. M. 99.
 lið, see licgan.
 lof, n., *praise, glory*, iib. 17.
 lūcan, II., *close up, unite*, pret. 3p. lucon, M. 66.
 lufu, wk. f., *love*, as. lufan, iib. 20. (Cf. Siev. Gr.³ 278 n. 1.)
 lungur, adv., *quickly, soon*, v. 25.
 lyfian, wk. 3, *live*, pret. 3s. lyfode, iv. 16, 21. (Cf. Siev. Gr.³ 416 n. 2 c.)
 lȳsan, wk. 1, *loose, free*, M. 37.
 lytegian, wk. 2, *practise deceit*, M. 86.
 lȳtel, adj., *little*, inst. sm. lȳtle, i. 34.
 lȳtlian, wk. 2, *diminish*, 3s. lȳtlað, M. 313.

M

mā, comp. n. of micel used as indecl. sb. and as

adv., *more*, M. 195; i. 46.
 mæg, m., *man*, gp. mæggea, ii. 2.
 mæg, m., *kinsman*, M. 5, 114, 224, 287; gp. māga, i. 40.
 mægen, n., *strength, force*, M. 313.
 mæl, n., *speech*, gp. mæla, M. 212.
 mælan, wk. 1, *speak*, pret. 3s. mælde, M. 43, 210.
 mære, adj., *glorious, famous*, nsm. i. 14.
 mærdū, f., *glory*, gp. mærdā, iib. 21.
 mæst, sup. adj., *greatest*, nsm. M. 223; asf. mæste, M. 175.
 mæð, f., *measure, fitness*, M. 195.
 magan, prp., *be able, may*, 3s. mæg, M. 215, 258, 315; pret. 3s. mihte, *could, might*, M. 14, etc., without inf. *was able (to go)*, M. 64; 3p. mihton, iv. 4; opt. pret. 3s. mihte, M. 124.
 manian, wk. 2, *exhort, instigate*, M. 228.
 manig, adj., *many, many a*, nsm. i. 17; mænig, M.

- 282; asm. *manigne*, M. 243; *mænigne*, M. 188; npm. ? *monega*, (for *manege*?) *many things*, M. 200.
- man**, m., *man*, M. 147; ds. *menn*, v. 30; *men*, M. 125, 319; as. *man*, M. 77, 243; np. *menn*, iib. 5, 32, v. 14; *men*, M. 105, 206; gp. *man-na*, M. 195. The ns. 'man' is also used as an indef. pron.: *one, people, a man*, M. 9, 239, iib. 23, iv. 8, etc.
- māre**, comp. nsn. of *micel*, *greater, more*, M. 313, i. 65.
- maðelian**, wk. 2, *speak, harangue*, pret. 3s. *maðelode*, M. 42, etc.
- mē**, see *ic*.
- mearh**, m., *horse, steed*, ds. *mēare*, M. 239; as. *mēar*, M. 188.
- mēce**, m., *sword*, as. M. 167, 236; gp. *mēcea*, i. 40; dp. *mēcum*, i. 24.
- meodo**, m., *drink made from honey, mead*, ds. M. 212.
- mere**, m., *sea, lake*, ds. i. 54.
- metod**, m., *Lord*, gs. *meotodes*, iib. 21; ds. *metode*, M. 147.
- meðelstede**, m., *place of assembly*, ds. M. 199.
- miccle**, adv., *exceedingly, very*, M. 50.
- micel**, adj., *great, large, much*, nsm. *mycel*, iia. 9; nsf. iia. 5, iib. 19; gsn. *miccles*, M. 217; dsr. *myccum*, iia. 2; asn. *mycel*, iv. 4.
- mid**, prep. w. d., *with, in company with*, M. 51, 56, 68, 79, 101, i. 26, 47, iv. 14; *among*, M. 23, 76; *with* (means, instrument), M. 14, 21, etc., (manner) *midflēame, in flight*, i. 37; *midfriðe, peacefully*, M. 179.
- mild**, adj., *mild, gentle*, nsm. v. 23.
- mīn**, pron., *my*, nsm. M. 218, 222, 224, 250; nsf. M. 177; gsm. *mīnes*, M. 53; dsm. *mīnum*, M. 176, 318; instr. *mīne*, iia. 9, iib. 16; asm. *mīnne*, M. 248; asf. *mīne*, M. 216.
- mislice**, adv., *in different ways, variously*, iv. 7.

mōd, n., *mind, courage*,
M. 313; ds. mōde, iib.

21.

mōdelice, adv., *boldly*,
proudly, M. 200.

mōdig, adj., *brave spirited*,
nsm. mōdi, M. 147;
npm. mōdige, M. 80.

mōdor, f., *mother*, ds. mē-
ðer, iv. 2.

molde, wk. f., *earth*, ds.
moldan, iib. 5.

mōnað, m., *month*, as. iib.
5; mōn[a]ð, iib. 8.

morgentið, f., *morning*, as.
i. 14.

*mōtan, prp., *may, be al-
lowed*, 2s. mōst, M. 30;
pret. 3s. mōste, *might*,
M. 272; 3p. mōston, M.
83; opt. 3s. mōte, M.
95, 177; 3p. mōton, M.
180; pret. 3p. mōston,
might be allowed, M. 87,
263.

mundbora, wk. m., *pro-
tector, guardian*, ii. 2.

munuc, m., *monk*, gp. mu-
neca, iia. 9; dp. mune-
con, iv. 20.

murnan, iii., *trouble, care*,
M. 259; pret. 3p. mur-
non, M. 96.

mylenscearp, adj., *ground*

sharp, dp. mylenscear-
pum, i. 24.

N

nā, adv., *not*, intensifies *ne*,
M. 21, 258, 268, 325.

nægledcnearr, m., *vessel
with sides fastened with
nails, nailed ship*, dp.
nægledcnearrum, i. 53.
See cnear.

næs, see bēon.

nama, wk. m., *name*, M.
267, iib. 12, 15; ds.
naman, iib. 32.

nān, pron., *not any*, dsm.
nānum, *none*, i. 25.

ne, adv., *not*, M. 21, etc.;
nor, M. 259.

nēah, adv., *near*, nēh, M.
103; swa nēah, *nearly*,
approximately, iia. 15.

nēd, n., *necessity*, ds. nēde,
i. 33, ii. 9.

nellan, anv., *be unwilling*,
refuse, 1s. nelle, M. 246;
pret. 3s. nolde, M. 6, 9,
275; 3p. noldon, M. 81,
185, 201. (Cf. Siev. Gr.3
428 n. 2.)

nemnan, wk. i, *name, call*,
3p. nemnað, iia. 5, 7,
iib. 4.

nēotan, II. w. g., *make use of, wield*, M. 308.

nigen, num., *nine*, iia. 18.

niht, f., *night*, dp. nihtum, iib. 13.

niman, IV., *take, seize*, M. 39, 252; pret. 3p. nāmon, iv. 12.

niððas, mp., *men*, g. nið[ð]a, iia. 7.

niðweorc, n., *warlike deed*, gp. niðweorca, iia. 18.

norð, adv., *north*, i. 38.

norðerne, adj., *northern*, npm. i. 18.

nū, 1) adv., *now*, M. 93, 175, 215, 316, iv. 13.
2) conj., *now that, since*, M. 57, 222, 232, 250.

O

of, prep. w. d., *from, out of, away from*, M. 7, etc.

ofer, prep. w. a., *extent or motion, over, across*, M. 88, etc.; ofer bæc, *back*, M. 276.

ōfer, m., *bank, shore*, ds. ōfre, M. 28.

ofercuman, IV., *overcome*, pret. 3s. ofercōm, v. 18; 3p. ofercōman, i. 72.

ofermōd, n., *pride, overconfidence*, ds. ofermōde, M. 89.

ofscēotan, II., *wound or kill with arrow or javelin, shoot*, pret. 3s. ofscēat, M. 77.

ofslēan, VI., *slay*, pret. 3s. ofslōh, iv. 7.

ōfstlice, adv., *speedily*, M. 143.

oft, adv., *often*, M. 188, 212, 296, 321, i. 8.

on, prep., 1) w. d. Position: *on*, M. 25, 28, 63, 107, 227, 293, i. 49, 51; *at*, M. 199, i. 41; *in*, M. 142, 190, 214, iia. 3, iib. 21; *in, during*, M. 153, 248, 302, 324; *among*, M. 129, 220, 227, 259, 266, 279, 292, 300, 323. Time: *on*, iia. 6; *ærest on flēame, first to flee*, M. 186; *on rīm-cræfte, in*, iib. 7; *on*, M. 278. 2) w. a., *to, into*, M. 58, 178, 291, i. 38; *on hæft, in bonds*, iv. 6; *on flot, to or on the sea*, M. 41, i. 35; *aim against at*, M. 270, 322; *place in*, M. 299; *on gehwæðere hand, on both sides*, M.

112. Time: on dæg, *on a day*, M. 198; on ðone . . . dæg, iii b. 9; on morgentid, *in the morning*, i. 14. adv. phrases: on bēot, *boastfully*, M. 27; on ellen, *bravely*, M. 211; on hyra sylfra dōm, *at their own discretion*, M. 38; on lāst, *in pursuit of*, i. 22.
- oncnāwan, rd., *recognise, understand*, M. 9.
- oncweðan, v., *speak, say*, pret. 3s. oncwæð, M. 245.
- onemn, adv., *close by*, M. 184.
- onfindan, iii., *perceive*, pret. 3s. onfunde, M. 5.
- onfōn, *receive, catch*, pret. 3s. onfēng, M. 110.
- ongēan, 1) adv., *back again*, M. 49, 137. 2) prep. w. d., *over against, opposite*, M. 100.
- onginnan, iii., *begin*, pret. 3s. ongan, M. 12, 17, 89, 91, 228, 265; 3p. ongunnon, M. 86, 261.
- ongitan, v., *perceive*, pret. 3p. ongēaton, M. 84.
- ord, m., 1) *point of weapon*. 2) *line of battle, van*, ns. (1) M. 60, 146, 157, 253; (2) M. 69; ds. orde (1) M. 124, 226; (2) M. 273; as. ord (1) M. 47, 110.
- ōretmæg, m., *warrior, champion*, dp. ōretmæg-cum, v. 11.
- ōðer, pron., *other, the other*, nsm. M. 282; dsm. ōðrum, M. 64, etc.; instr. ōðre, iia. 4; asm. ōðerne, *another*, M. 143, 234; asn. ōðer, iii b. 2; ōðer twēga, *one of two things*, M. 207; npm. ōðre, iv. 4.
- oððæt, conj., *until*, M. 278; [oþ] þæt, i. 16, oð þæt, iv. 17, v. 25; o[ð] þæt, M. 324; oþ, ii. 11.
- oððe, conj., *or*, M. 208; *or else*, M. 292.

P

- pentecosten, m., *Pentecost, Whitsuntide*, gs. pentecostenes, iia. 8.
- plegian, wk. 2, *play, sport*, pret. 3p. plegodan, i. 52.
- prass, m., *battle-array, parade?*, ds. prasse, M. 68.
- prēost, m., *priest*, gp. prēosta, iia. 8.

R

- ræd**, m., *counsel*, gp. *ræda*, v. 5.
rædan, wk. 1, *advise, instruct*, pret. 3s. *rædde*, M. 18.
rædend, m., *guider, ruler*, iib. 23.
rand, m., *border, shield*, ap. *randa*[s], M. 20.
raðe, adv., *soon, at once*, M. 30, 288; *tō raðe, just in time*, M. 164. [Cf. *hraðe*.]
rēaf, n., *spoil, booty*, as. M. 161.
reccean, wk. 1, irreg. w. g., *reck, care*, pret. 3p. *rōhton*, M. 260.
rice, n., *kingdom*, ds. v. 19; as. v. 29.
ricene, adv., *quickly*, M. 93.
ricost, sup. adj., *most powerful*, nsm. M. 36.
ridan, 1., *ride*, M. 291; pret. 3s. *rād*, M. 18, 239.
riht, 1) n., *law, right*, as. iib. 23. 2) adj., *right, fitting*, nsn. M. 190.
rihte, adv., *straight, up-right*, M. 20; *duly, well*, iib. 7.

- rīm**, n., *number, reckoning*, gs. *rīmes*, iia. 11.
rīmcraeft, m., *art of reckoning*, ds. *rīmcraefte*, iib. 7.
rinc, m., *man, warrior*, dp. *rincum*, M. 18.
roder, m., *heavens*, gp. *rodera*, iib. 23; dp. *roderum*, iib. 29.

S

- sacu**, f., *strife, battle*, ds. *sace*, i. 42; *sake*, i. 4.
sæd, n., *seed*, i. 20.
sælida, wk. m., *seafarer*, M. 45; as. *sælidan*, M. 286.
sæmann, m., *seaman*, np. *sæmen*, M. 29; dp. *sæmannum*, M. 38, 278.
særinc, m., *seaman, seafarer*, M. 134.
sake, see *sacu*.
salowigpāda, wk. m., *dark-coated*, as. *salowigpādan*, i. 61.
sāwul, f., *soul*, M. 177; *sāul*, iv. 25; as. *sāwle*, v. 2, 28.
scēadan, rd., *separate*, 3s. *scēadeð*, ii. 3.
sceaft, m., *shaft (of spear)*, M. 136.

- scealc**, m., *servant, man*,
np. scealcas, M. 181.
- sceard**, adj. w. g., *muti-
lated, deprived*, nsm. i.
40.
- sceatt**, m., *property, trea-
sure*, dp. sceattum, M.
40, 56.
- sceolan**, prp., *shall*, 3s.
sceal, M. 60, 252, 312,
313; 2p. sceole, M. 59;
3p. sceolon, M. 54, 220;
pret. 3s. sceolde, *was
bound to, had to*, M. 16;
3p. sceoldon, *should*, M.
19; *had to*, M. 105; opt.
pret. 3p. *should*, M. 291,
307.
- scēotan**, II., *shoot, dart*,
pret. 3s. scēat, M. 143,
270; pp. sceoten, i.
19.
- scēð**, f., *sheath*, ds. scēðe,
M. 162. [Cf. scēað.]
- scipflot**, wk. m., *seafarer*,
np. scipflotan, i. 11.
- scīr**, adj., *bright, clear*,
asn. M. 98.
- scūfan**, II., *shove, push*,
pret. 3s. scēaf, M. 136.
- scyld**, m., *shield*, ds.
scylde, M. 136; as.
scyld, i. 19; ap. scyldas,
M. 98.
- scyld**, f., *blame, guilt*, ds.
scylde, iv. 15.
- scyldburh**, f., *battle array
with shields touching
each other, shield-array*,
M. 242.
- scyp**, n., *ship*, ds. scype,
M. 40, 56, iv. 19. [Cf.
scip.]
- Scyttisc**, adj., *Scottish*,
nsm. i. 19.
- se**, dem. adj., *the, that*, nsm.
M. 6, etc. fq. used in its
emphatic form sē as pers.
pron. = *he*, M. 27, etc.;
nsf. sēo, M. 104, etc.;
nsn. ðæt, M. 76, etc. fq.
used as pers. pron.; gs.
ðæs, M. 8, etc. *for this*,
M. 120; ðæs ðe, *so far as*,
i. 68, iiia. 14; gsf. ðære,
M. 95; dsmn. ðām, M.
10, etc.; be ðām, *thereby*,
M. 9; ðān, iv. 13; dsf.
ðære, M. 8, etc.; asm.
ðone, M. 77, etc.; used
as rel. pron. iiia. 7, iiib.
30; asf. ðā, M. 74, etc.;
asn. ðæt, fq. used as dem.
pron. M. 5, etc.; ðat, M.
36; also as conj. = *that*,
M. 6, etc.; np. ðā, *they*,
M. 81, 184; gp. ðāra,
i. 26; ðæra, M. 174; dp.

- ȝām, M. 40, etc.; ap.
 ȝā, M. 82, etc.
 sēcean, wk. 1, irreg. *seek*,
go towards, i. 55; pret.
 3p. sōhton, M. 193, sōh-
 tan, i. 58, 71.
 secg, m., *man*, M. 159, i.
 17; gp. secga, i. 13;
 ap. secgas, M. 298.
 secgan, wk. 3, *say*, M. 30;
 3p. secggeaȝ, i. 68; pret.
 3s. sǣde, M. 147; im-
 per. sege, M. 50.
 sendan, wk. 1, *send*, M.
 30; pret. 3s. sende, M.
 134, v. 2; 3p. sendon,
 M. 29.
 sēo, see se.
 seofan, num., *seven*, iiii.
 15; seofone, i. 30.
 setl, n., *setting (of sun)*,
 ds. setle, i. 17.
 settan, wk. 1, *set*, *put*,
 pret. 3s. sette, iv. 6.
 sīgan, i., *sink*, pret. 3s.
 sāh, i. 17.
 sigor, m., *victory, triumph*,
 gp. sigora, iiii. 15, iiib.
 22.
 sīn, poss. pron., *his*, dsm.
 sīnum, v. 32.
 sinc, n., *treasure*, as., M.
 59.
 sincgyfa, wk. m., *treasure-*
giver, lord; as. sinc-
 gyfan, M. 278.
 singan, iii., *sing, ring*,
 pret. 3s. sang, M. 284.
 sittan, v., *sit, dwell*, pret.
 3s. sæt, iv. 3.
 siȝian, wk. 2, *journey, go*,
 M. 177; opt. 1s. siȝie,
 M. 251.
 slēan, vi., *wound, slay*,
 pret. 3s. slōh, M. 163,
 285; opt. pret. 3s. slōge,
 M. 117.
 snell, adj., *active, swift*,
 npm. snelle, M. 29.
 sōfte, adv., *easily*, M. 59.
 sōna, adv., *soon*, sōna swā,
as soon as, iv. 19.
 sōðfæst, adj., *righteous*,
 asf. sōðfæ[ste], v. 2,
 sōðfæste, v. 28.
 spēdan, wk. 1, *succeed*, 3p.
 spēdaȝ to ȝām, *can man-*
age this, M. 34.
 spell, n., *tidings, message*,
 as., M. 50.
 spere, n., *spear*, M. 137;
 ap. speru, M. 108.
 spillan, wk. 1, *destroy*, M.
 34.
 sprecan, v., *speak*, pret.
 3s. spræc; M. 211, 274;
 3p. spræcon, M. 200,
 212.

- sprengan**, wk. 1, *burst*,
break, pret. 3s. sprengde,
M. 137.
- springan**, III., *spring*, pret.
3s. sprang, M. 137.
- stæppan**, VI., *step*, *ad-
vance*, pret. 3s. stōp, M.
8, 78, 131.
- stæð**, n., *bank*, *shore*, ds.
stæðe, M. 25.
- standan**, VI., *stand*, M.
19; 3s. stynt, M. 51;
pret. 3s. stōd, M. 25, 28,
152, 273; *stuck fast*, M.
145; 3p. stōdon, M. 63,
72, 79, 100, 182, 301.
- staðol**, m., *heavenly sta-
tion*, ds. staðole, iiib.
30.
- stede**, m., *appointed place*,
station, as. M. 19.
- stedefæst**, adj., *steadfast*,
steady, npm. stedefæste,
M. 249; stædefæste, M.
127.
- stefn**, m., *stem*, *prow*, ds.
stefne, i. 34.
- stemnettān**, wk. 1, pret.
3p. stemnetton, *took their
turn*, M. 122. (Cf. note,
p. 36.)
- steorra**, wk. m., *star*, iiib.
30.
- stihtan**, wk. 1, *direct*, in-
cite, pret. 3s. stihte, M.
127.
- stingan**, III., *stab*, *pierce*,
pret. 3s. stang, M. 138.
- stið**, adj., *stern*, *stubborn*,
nsn. M. 301.
- stiðferhð**, adj., *of stubborn
temper*, npm. stiðferhðe,
iiib. 30.
- stiðhicgende**, adj., *stern
of purpose*, npm. stið-
h[ic]gende, M. 122.
- stiðlice**, adv., *sternly*, M.
25.
- stōp**, see stæppan.
- strēam**, m., *stream*, as. M.
68.
- stund**, f., *while*, *time*, as.
æfre embe stunde, *every
now and again*, M. 271.
- stynt**, see standan.
- stȳpel**, m., *tower*, *steeple*,
ds. stȳple, iv. 24. [stēap.]
- sum**, pron. w. part. g.,
some, *one*, *a certain one*,
nsm. M. 149, 164; asf.
sume, M. 271; asn. sum,
M. 285; apm. sume, iv.
7, 8, 9, 10.
- sunne**, wk. f., *sun*, i.
13.
- sunu**, m., *son*, M. 76, iv.
2; as. i. 42; ns. sun[u],
M. 298.

sūðerne, adj., *from the south*, asm. M. 134.

sūðportic, m., *south porch*, ds. sūðpo[r]tice, iv. 25.

swā, 1) adv., *thus, in this way*, M. 122, 132, 198, 280, iv. 18, 20; w. adj., *so*, M. 33, 243, 319, iv. 15, w. adv. M. 59; swā ðeah, *however*, v. 29. 2) conj., *as*, M. 290, i. 7, iv. 22, 23; *where*, ii. 3, v. 12.

swāt, n., *blood*, ds. swāte, i. 13.

sweart, adj., *black, dark*, asm. wk. sweartan, i. 61.

swegel, n. *heaven*, gs. swægles, v. 28.

sweltan, III., *die, perish*, M. 293.

sweng, m. *blow*, gs. swenges, M. 118.

sweord, **swurd**, n., *sword*, ns. swurd, M. 166; gs. sweordes, i. 68; as. swurd, M. 15, 161, 237; gp. sweorda, i. 4; dp. sweordum, i. 30; ap. swurd, M. 47.

swylce, adv., *also, likewise*, i. 57; swilce . . . ēac, i. 30, swylce . . . ēac, i. 19, 37, ii. 7.

swiðe, adv. *strongly, stoutly, very, much*, M. 115, 118, 282, iiib. 22, iv. 5.

swustersunu, m., *sister's son*, M. 115.

sȳ, see bēon.

sylf, pron., *self*, dsm. sylfum, v. 30; gp. sylfra, M. 38.

syllan, wk. 1 irreg. *give, sell*, M. 38, 46; pret. 3s. sealde, M. 271, *sell*, iv. 8; opt. 3p. syllon, M. 61.

syððan, 1) adv., *since, afterwards*, iiib. 10, iv. 22. 2) conj. *since*, i. 69, iv. 12, v. 18.

T

tæcan, wk. 1 irreg., *show, direct*, pret. 3s. tæhte, M. 18.

tæsan, wk. 1, *lacerate, wound*, pret. 3s. tæsde, M. 270.

tīd, f., *time*, M. 104; as. v. 8, 31.

tīr, m., *glory*, M. 104; as. i. 3.

tīrfæst, adj., *glorious*, nsm. iiib. 13.

tō, prep. w. d., *to, towards; motion*, M. 8, 13, 56,

- 292; motion of mind, hogode tō wīge, *gave attention to*, M. 128; hīcgan tō, *trust in*, M. 4; bylde tō gūðe, wīge, *encourage to fight*, M. 235, 321; germanode tō ðearfe, *to meet the need*, M. 232; cf. M. 12; fæge tō gefeohte, *for battle*, i. 28; purpose, aim, *for, as*, M. 46, 131, 197, 245; tō lafe, *left*, iiia. 13; tō kinge gehālgod, *consecrated king*, iiia. 2. After verbs: tō wæpnum fēng, M. 10; gelyfenne tō, *in*, iv. 13; ind. obj. M. 28.
- tō, adv., *too*, M. 55, 66, 90; 164, iiib. 22; *to-wards*, M. 150.
- tōberstan, iii., intr. *burst asunder, break*, pret. 3s. tobærst, M. 136, 144.
- tōbreca, iv., *break, break through*, pret. 3s. tōbræc, iiib. 23; pp. tōbrocen, M. 242.
- tōdræfan, wk. 1, *drive asunder, disperse*, pp. tōdræfed, iiib. 18.
- tōdrifan, i., *drive away, disperse*, pret. 3s. tōdrāf, iv. 7.
- tōgædere, adv., *together*, M. 67.
- tōtwæman, wk. 1, *divide, break up*, pp. tōtwæmed, M. 241.
- toward, prep. w. d., *to-wards*, iv. 5.
- trym, n., *step?*, as. M. 247. (Cf. *Beowulf*, l. 2525.)
- trymian, wk. 1, *encourage, exhort*, M. 17; pret. 3p. trymedon, M. 305. (Cf. *Siev. Gr.*³ 400, n. 2.)
- tungol, n., *heavenly body, luminary*, i. 14.
- twēgen, num. m., *two, twain*, M. 80; gn. twēga, M. 207.
- [twentig], num., *twenty*, iiia. 15, 18, v. 6, 20. (MS. xx.)
- [tȳn], num., *ten*, iiib. 13. (MS. x.)
- tȳnhund, num., *ten hundred*, iiia. 11.

Ð

ðā, see se.

ðā, 1) adv., *then*, M. 2, etc. 2) conj., *when*, M. 10, etc.; *since*, ðā, M. 276.

ðær, 1) adv., *there*, M. 64,

- etc.; *ðā ðær, thereupon*, M. 17, 205; *ðār*, vi. 21.
- 2) conj., *where, ðær*, M. 23, etc.
- ðæt*, conj., *that, so that*, M. 6, etc. (represented by a contraction in MSS., so as dem. adj. and pron. except M. 36, þat.)
- ðanc*, m. w. g., *thanks*, as., M. 120, 147.
- ðānian*, wk. 2, *be wet*, pret. 3s. [ðā]n[o]de, i. 12 (see note, p. 39).
- ðe*, 1) connect. particle used as rel. pron. and to form conjs., M. 14, etc.; *in proportion as*, M. 313 (second *ðe*). 2) adv. used w. comp. = *the*, M. 146, 312, 313, i. 46. (Inst. of dem. pro., cf. *ðý*.)
- ðēah*, 1) conj., *though*, v. 16; *ðēh*, iv. 5. 2) adv., *however*, M. 289.
- ðearf*, f., *need*, M. 233, v. 34; ds. *ðearfe*, M. [201], 232, 307; as. M. 175.
- ðearle*, adv., *vigorously, effectually*, M. 158, i. 23.
- ðegen*, m., *servant,thane*, as. M. 151; np. *ðegenas*, M. 205, 220; ap. M. 232.
- ðegenlice*, adv., *as befits athane*, M. 294.
- ðēh*, see *ðēah*.
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- ðīncan*, wk. 1 irreg., *seem*, 3s. *ðīnceð*, M. 55; pret. 3s. *ðūhte*, M. 66.
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spear, as. M. 322.

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B

Baðan, Bath, a. iia. 5.

Brunnanburh, a town or fort, close to Durham, probably, where a battle was fought in 937 between the English under Æthelstan on the one side and the Northmen, Scots, Irish and Welsh on the other, i. 5. (See Introduction, p. xv ff.) [‘Almost certainly Brū-

nanburh', Cook, *Four.*
Germ. Phil. I. 506.]

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H

Harold, *King Harold, second son of Cnut*, d. iv. 5, v. 30.

Humbre, *the Humber*, wk. g. ii. 4.

Hwitanwyllesgeat, *town of Whitewell, in Derbyshire*, ii. 4.

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L

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Norðmenn, *North-men, Norsemen, invaders from Scandinavia*, i. 53; g. i. 33; d. ii. 9.

O

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Ōslāc, *Earl of Bernicia and Deira, banished from England*, iib. 25.

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P

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S

Scottas, *the Scots of Scotland*, g. i. 11, 32; d. v. 9.

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Ð

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